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# DAILY REPORT

## CONTENTS

*People's Republic of China*

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### INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

#### GENERAL

U.S. Asks UNSC To Take Action on Hostage Issue	A 1
XINHUA Reports UN Lifting of Sanctions Against Rhodesia	A 1
PRC Envoy Discusses Rhodesia at UNSC Meeting	A 2
U.S. Senate Committee Approves NATO Modernization Plans	A 3
MBFR Talks End; No Progress Reported	A 3
XINHUA Reviews Joint CPSU-JCP Communique	A 4
'Group of 77' Conference Issues Statement	A 5

#### UNITED STATES

RENMIN RIBAO on Senate Approval of U.S.-China Trade Agreement [20 Dec]	B 1
RENMIN RIBAO on U.S. Military Delegation to Persian Gulf [20 Dec]	B 1
U.S. Navy To Dispatch Carrier Group to Arabian Sea	B 1
XINHUA Reports Carter's Call for UN Sanctions Against Iran	B 2

#### SOVIET UNION

Gromyko on NATO Offer for Arms Reduction Talks	C 1
XINHUA Cites U.S. Reports on USSR Buildup in Afghanistan	C 1
SANKEI SHIMBUN on USSR Expansion in Red Sea	C 1
N.Y. TIMES: Soviets Building Nuclear Aircraft Carrier	C 2
Soviet Union Conducts Underground Nuclear Test 21 Dec	C 2

#### NORTHEAST ASIA

ROK Arrests Martial Law Commander, Others	D 1
Pak Chong-hui's Assassin Sentenced to Death	D 1
Kim Il-song Attends KPA Committee Meeting	D 1
JCP-CPSU Communique Notes Northern Territorial Problem	D 2
Ohira Hails Japan-China Friendship Anniversary	D 2

#### SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

XINHUA Cites Thai Paper on Pol Pot's Reported Ouster	E 1
Thais Welcome Kampuchean Government Reshuffle	E 1
AFP: Kampuchean Envoy in Beijing on Leadership Shakeup	E 1
Further Statements [AFP]	E 2
RENMIN RIBAO Reviews Past Year in Southeast Asia [24 Dec]	E 2
Briefs: PRC Badminton Team in Burma	E 4

## SOUTH ASIA

Bank of China Delegation Concludes Visit to Pakistan	F 1
Pakistan Celebrates Founder's Birth Anniversary	F 1
Problems Arise in Soviet-Indian Trade Talks	F 1

## EASTERN EUROPE

CPPCC Delegation Returns From Visit to Romania	H 1
Tito Calls for Yugoslav Army's Vigilance	H 1
Beijing Meeting Marks Yugoslavia's Army Day	H 1
Yugoslav Defense Secretary Notes Army's Preparedness	H 2
Increase in Yugoslav-Albanian Trade Noted	H 2

## MIDDLE EAST &amp; AFRICA

Khomeyni Allows Clergymen To Visit Hostages	I 1
Iranian Court Official Calls for Hostages' Release	I 1
Iran States Conditions for Security Council Meeting	I 1
CCP Delegation Concludes Visit to Zambia	I 2

## WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Venezuela Protests Cuban 'Encroachment' on Embassy	J 1
Panama Explains Position on Shah's Exile	J 1
Democratic Revolutionary Party Message	J 1
President's Press Conference	J 1
Chile's Foreign Minister Comments on Hegemony	J 2
Salvadoran Government Condemns Acts of Violence	J 2

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Beijing Court Sentences Fu Yuehua to 2 Years Imprisonment	L 1
RENMIN RIBAO Marks Mao's Birthday With Theoretical Study	L 2
JIEFANGJUN BAO Reports on First CCP National Congress	L 5
RENMIN RIBAO on Strengthening Army-People Unity	L 6
GUANGMING RIBAO Carries Signed Article on Anarchism	L 8
GUANGMING RIBAO on Education Through Labor [9 Dec]	L 11

## REGIONAL AFFAIRS

## EAST REGION

Shandong's Bai Rubing Speaks on Economic Tasks	O 1
Shanghai's WEN HUI BAO on Conflicts in Atomic Institute [28 Nov]	O 4
Shanghai Redresses Cultural Revolution Cases	O 9

## CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Xi Zhongxun Presides Over Guangdong Presidium Meetings	P 1
Work Report Discussion	P 1
Nameslist Discussions	P 1
Report on Australian Visit	P 2
Election of Officials	P 2
Guangdong Revolutionary Committee Official Li Jiaren Dies	P 2
Qiao Xiaoguang Speaks to Guangxi Revolutionary Committee	P 2
Guangxi CPPCC Session Emphasizes Unification	P 3
Qin Yingji Reports to Guangxi People's Congress Session	P 3
Offshore Drilling Team Finds Oil, Gas Near Hainan	P 4
Hubei Schedules People's Congress Session in Jan	P 4
Hunan CPPCC Session Emphasizes United Front Work	P 4

## SOUTHWEST REGION

Sichuan Opens People's Congress Session	Q 1
SICHUAN RIBAO Calls for Enlivening Rural Economy	Q 1
Xizang Nationality Policy Lecture Urges Equality	Q 3
An Pingsheng Attends Yunnan CPPCC Meeting	Q 4
Yunnan Air Force Units Increase Training	Q 4

## NORTH REGION

Beijing CPPCC Committee Session Elects Officials [Beijing RIBAO 15 Dec]	R 1
Beijing Youth Forum Supports Measures on Xidan Wall	R 1
Beijing Church Holds Christmas Service	R 2
Nei Monggol Public Security Conference	R 2

## NORTHEAST REGION

Yang Yichen Attends Heilongjiang CPPCC Committee Opening	S 1
Wang Yilun Speech	S 2
Yang Yichen Attends Heilongjiang People's Congress Meeting	S 3
Yang Yichen Attends Heilongjiang Consultation Conference	S 4
Li Desheng Visits Endemic Disease Areas in Liaoning	S 5

## NORTHWEST REGION

Shaanxi Revolutionary Committee Meeting Concludes 20 Dec	T 1
Shaanxi People's Congress Preparatory Meeting	T 1
Shaanxi People's Congress Session Opens 23 Dec	T 1
Ma Wenrui Attends Opening of Shaanxi CPPCC Session	T 2
Wang Feng Addresses Xinjiang Farm Conference	T 2
Wang Feng Speaks to Xinjiang Scientists	T 3
Wang Feng Commends Outstanding Drivers in Xinjiang	T 4
Briefs: Qinghai Planned Parenthood; Xinjiang Harvest	T 4

## HONG KONG COMMUNIST PRESS

Guandong's Xi Zhongxun on Preventing Illegal Emigration [TA KUNG PAO 19 Dec]	U 1
Shenzhen Court Sentences Three [WEN WEI PO 21 Dec]	U 1

I. 26 Dec 79

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
GENERAL

A 1

U.S. ASKS UNSC TO TAKE ACTION ON HOSTAGE ISSUE

OW231844 Beijing XINHUA in English 1834 GMT 23 Dec 79 OW

[Text] United Nations, December 23 (XINHUA)--The U.S. Government yesterday officially requested the U.N. Security Council to meet at an early date "to consider measures which should be taken to induce Iran to comply with its international obligations". The request was contained in a message sent by U.S. Ambassador to U.N. Donald F. McHenry to the president of the Security Council for December, Chen Chu, Chinese permanent representative to the U.N.

The message says, "Iran has defied all of the decisions of the international community as well as the strong appeals for the release of the hostages by the secretary general, the president of the Security Council, and the president of the General Assembly, and by numerous governments and world leaders of every political persuasion and religious beliefs. Iran continues to hold the American hostages, in intolerable conditions," it notes. "In the face of Iran's continued detention of the hostages, the United States has sought to act with restraint," the message reaffirms, adding that once the hostages are released and have departed from Iran, Iran and the United States should take urgent measures for peaceful resolution of the remaining issues between them.

The message says, "Iran's flouting of international law and the universally-accepted rules for the conduct of relations among nations must be dealt with through concrete and effective action by the Security Council in implementation of the United Nations Charter. The Security Council must act to enforce its call upon Iran to release the hostages.

XINHUA REPORTS UN LIFTING OF SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA

OW220333 Beijing XINHUA in English 0302 GMT 22 Dec 79 OW

[Text] United Nations, December 21 (XINHUA)--The U.N. Security Council in a resolution today called on the member nations to terminate the economic embargo imposed on Rhodesia in 1966. The council adopted the resolution lifting the sanctions by a vote of 13:0 with the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia abstaining at a meeting requested by Britain. According to the resolution, the council committee that has been monitoring countries' observance of the embargo will be dissolved.

The Security Council called for strict adherence to the new agreements and full and faithful implementation by the administering power and all the parties concerned. It urged all members nations and specialized agencies to give reconstruction aid to Rhodesia and the frontline states of Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia, Botswana and Angola, and facilitate the repatriation of all refugees or displaced persons to southern Rhodesia. U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said in a statement that he would do everything he could to organize such aid.

The council took off the economic sanctions after the final signature in London of an agreement reached in Lancaster House to bring Rhodesia to black majority rule and internationally recognized independence through a British-supervised election.

## PRC ENVOY DISCUSSES RHODESIA AT UNSC MEETING

OW241856 Beijing XINHUA in English 1835 GMT 24 Dec 79 OW

[Text] United Nations, December 23 (XINHUA)--The Chinese permanent representative to U.N. said that the formal signing of the peace agreement at the constitutional conference is an important success achieved by the Zimbabwe people through their protracted and valiant struggle with the full support of African countries, particularly the frontline states; it is also a serious defeat for the racist forces of Rhodesia, he added. Chinese permanent representative Chen Chu made the above statement on December 21 at the U.N. Security Council meeting on Rhodesia.

Chen Chu pointed out that for years, the racist forces represented by Ian Smith have subjected the Zimbabwe people to sanguinary armed repression. At the same time they have resorted to all kinds of tricks and engaged in the fraud of an "internal settlement" in an attempt to prolong their reactionary rule by a combination of soft and tough tactics. However, the historical trend is irresistible, and all their schemes have ended in ignominious defeat one after another. He noted that the Zimbabwe people have plunged themselves wave upon wave into most arduous struggles for genuine national independence and liberation. In the past decade and more, the armed struggle of the Zimbabwe people led by the Patriotic Front has dealt heavy blows at the racist forces. The Patriotic Front has also been actively engaged in political struggles, which have yielded great successes. In the recent negotiations in London, the Patriotic Front once again exerted tremendous efforts and put forward many positive proposals, making important contributions to the conclusion of the final agreement. He added that in their struggle, the Zimbabwe people have always enjoyed the active support of African countries. The frontline states in particular have made great sacrifices in rendering full political, moral, material and other support to the Patriotic Front, thus making positive contributions to the just cause of the Zimbabwe people.

Chen Chu expressed the belief that the signing of the London agreement marks the beginning of a new stage in the struggle of the Zimbabwe people. Historical experience shows that an agreement is merely something on paper. Acute and complex struggles have yet to be waged in order to translate what is on paper into reality. The racist forces of Rhodesia will never step down from the stage of history of their own accord, and they are bound to resort to various schemes and to carry out sabotage and disturbances in a death-bed struggle. The South African racist regime has all along tried to place southern Africa under its long-term control. Nevertheless, the Zimbabwe people, who have experience in struggle for a long time, will continue to strengthen their unity, heighten their vigilance, persist in struggle, frustrate the schemes and trouble-making on the part of the racist forces of Rhodesia and the South African authorities, firmly get rid of the meddling and sabotage of all outside forces, including hegemonism, and attain genuine majority rule and national independence.

He said in conclusion that the Chinese Government and people will, as always, continue to give firm support to the just cause of the Zimbabwe people until they win final victory. In view of the recent developments, the Chinese delegation agrees that the Security Council should decide to terminate the mandatory sanctions against Rhodesia.

Pending the attainment of genuine majority rule and national independence of the Zimbabwe people, the Security Council and the international community should follow closely the development in Rhodesia and urge all the parties concerned to implement the provisions of the agreement completely, faithfully and unreservedly. The Security Council should also ask the authorities concerned to take effective measures to bring about the immediate withdrawal of all South African Armed Forces and mercenaries from Zimbabwe and not allow them to re-enter. Furthermore, the international community has the duty to assist the Zimbabwean people and the front-line states in economic reconstruction and rehabilitation.

#### U.S. SENATE COMMITTEE APPROVES NATO MODERNIZATION PLANS

OW211306 Beijing XINHUA in English 1244 GMT 21 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Washington, December 20 (XINHUA)--The U.S. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations approved today a NATO decision to deploy new intermediate-range theater nuclear systems in Europe and to seek limitations on such weapons through continued U.S.-Soviet arms control negotiations.

A resolution adopted by the committee said that the United States is firmly committed to cooperate with its allies in maintaining security and stability in Europe. "Relations with the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies must be based on a firm foundation of NATO military strength," it pointed out. It noted that the Soviet Union has begun deploying new and more capable nuclear systems that directly threaten the security of NATO allies. "These Soviet deployments, if not countered or checked, could endanger the military balance in Europe and increase the risks of war", it added.

The committee chairman Frank Church said that the steady Soviet improvement of their theater nuclear forces threatens to give the Soviets an advantage in theater deep strike capability which they might be tempted to use to intimidate NATO allies in a crisis, or to attack preemptively NATO's theater nuclear forces. He stressed: "The courageous decision of the NATO governments to upgrade significantly their intermediate-range theater strike capabilities is an appropriate response to this ominous Soviet theater buildup." "If the Soviets want to avoid a pointless competition in intermediate-range theater nuclear forces, the way is open to them. They should show restraint in further deploying the SS-20 and they should respond at once to NATO's willingness to negotiate," he added.

MBFR TALKS END; NO PROGRESS REPORTED

OW212044 Beijing XINHUA in English 1903 GMT 21 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Vienna, December 20 (XINHUA)--The 19th round of the 19-nation central European Mutual and Balanced Force Reduction (MBFR) talks between the NATO and Warsaw Pact countries, ended here today without any substantial progress after nearly three months of bargaining.

At the 224th plenary session today NATO countries offered a package of new proposals in order "to revive the deadlocked negotiations." The main points of these proposals embrace an interim agreement on the first phase troop reduction and related concrete measures. They call for the simultaneous withdrawal of 30,000 Soviet and 13,000 U.S. troops from central Europe in the first phase lasting three to four years. After that, both sides will gradually reduce their total ground forces stationed in central Europe up to 700,000 men. The West also proposed for the creation of a new military surveillance system.

I. 26 Dec 79

A 4

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
GENERAL

The new proposals proceed from the fact that the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countries have stationed in central Europe 150,000 troops more than that of NATO. Therefore, the former should reduce more troops so as to keep a rough balance of forces. However, since the MBFR talks began in 1973, the Soviet Union has all along denied that numerical superiority. The Warsaw Pact countries were extremely cool to the new proposals at today's session.

The Soviet negotiator charged that NATO's recent decision to deploy new medium-range missiles in Western Europe was aimed at filling up NATO's arsenal. He warned that this decision would complicate and undermine the East-West negotiations on troop cuts. The Warsaw Pact delegates also reiterated at the talks the proposal for a unilateral force reduction offered by Brezhnev last October that the Soviet Union withdraws 20,000 troops and 1,000 tanks from East Germany in return for a similar move from the West. However, the Western countries were not interested in this Soviet gesture. They pointed out that the Soviet move will in no way alter the military superiority of the Soviet Union and Warsaw Pact countries over NATO in central Europe.

Although the MBFR talks have been going on for six years observers here believed that the prospects for reaching an agreement on troop cuts remain bleak after 19 rounds of talks. The next round of MBFR talks will take place on January 31, 1980.

XINHUA REVIEWS JOINT CPSU-CPJ COMMUNIQUE

OW251252 Beijing XINHUA in English 1243 GMT 25 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Moscow, December 24 (XINHUA)--A joint statement issued at the end of the Japanese Communist Party delegation's visit to this country today says that the summit talks between the CPSU and CPJ "have put an end to the prolonged abnormal relations between the two parties". The talks between the CPJ delegation headed by Kenji Miyamoto and the CPSU delegation headed by Leonid Brezhnev, had failed to make any progress on the question of Japan's four northern islands. The joint statement says that each party has frankly stated its own views and the two delegations agreed to resume this exchange of views in the future.

Miyamoto disclosed to Japanese reporters here that he had raised at the talks the question of recovery of the four Japanese islands, but the Soviet side rejected his request.

A commentary in PRAVDA today referred to the recent remarks concerning the Soviet-occupied islands made by Director-General of the Prime Minister's Office Keizo Obuchi and accused Japan of "having again and again raised illegitimate territorial claims."

The joint statement declares emphatically the two parties' "political and economic support for the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea".

The statement attacks China by obvious insinuation, saying that "the violations of the borders and armed intrusion in the western and northern areas of Vietnam"--meaning China's counter-attack in self-defence--should be "resolutely condemned".

As a concession made in the talks, the Soviet party declared its recognition of the CPJ as "the only political party representing the communist movement in Japan" and revoked its recognition of the organization formed by those who had withdrawn from the CPJ.

Early in October, Tomio Nishizawa, vice-chairman of the Presidium of the CPJ Central Committee, visited the Soviet Union and paved the way for the summit talks of the two parties.

## 'GROUP OF 77' CONFERENCE ISSUES STATEMENT

OW231654 Beijing XINHUA in English 1626 GMT 23 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Havana, December 22 (XINHUA)--The ministers of the "Group of 77" "have unanimously adopted the strategy for a further industrialization of the developing countries, which is considered as an essential element in the process of economic and social development in the 1980s and after", says a statement issued at the end of the ministerial conference of the "Group of 77" today. The purpose of the ministerial conference, which opened here on December 17, was to make preparations for the Third U.N. Industrial Development Organization Conference to be held in New Delhi next year.

The statement says, "The ministers reaffirmed the vital interests of the developing countries in their accelerated industrialization and their firm determination to strengthen national industries which are fundamental means for a self-sufficient and all-round economic and social development in view of safeguarding state sovereignty and national independence and contributing to the establishment of a peaceful and more equitable world order." The industrialized countries should take steps to make funds and technology accessible freely to the developing countries, it adds.

The statement calls on all international community members to take concrete actions to liquidate colonialism, imperialism, and neo-colonialism as well as to put an end to interference in other countries' internal affairs, apartheid, Zionism, racialism and racial discrimination. The developing countries are also urged to wipe out the principal obstacles to their economic emancipation, such as foreign aggression, occupation, domination, hegemony, expansionism and exploitation in various forms.

The statement strongly condemns the economic constellation policy of South Africa. It says that noting the very low level of industrial development in Africa, the ministers have approved the proposal on declaring the decade of 1980 as a decade for African industrial development.

The statement reiterates that "all developing countries enjoy the inalienable right to exercise with full liberty their sovereignty, jurisdiction and permanent control over their entire territory, over their terrestrial and marine resources and over all of their economic activities with regard to the exploitation of these natural resources through various means suitable to their countries' circumstances".

The statement says, "The ministers expressed their satisfaction at the fact that despite the external intentions to divide the developing countries, the unity of the Group of 77 is being continuously strengthened. This constitutes an essential factor which has positive effect on their collective negotiation capability and enables them to take united actions in the making of international decisions." The ministers reiterated their determination to implement the strategy for collective self-sufficiency. The statement also points out that multinational corporations should abide by the laws of the host countries and foreign private investment should be subordinated to the national development objectives of the developing countries.

The statement also emphasizes that small and medium-sized industries are playing an important role in the industrial development in the developing countries because they were essential for the recently industrialized economies in relation to the creation of employment, fair distribution of income, utilization of manpower and material resources and technological development.

## RENMIN RIBAO ON SENATE APPROVAL OF U.S.-CHINA TRADE AGREEMENT

HK210844 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Dec 79 p 5 HK

[XINHUA report: "U.S. Senate Finance Committee Approves U.S.-China Trade Agreement"]

[Text] Beijing, 19 December--According to a report from Washington, the U.S. Senate Finance Committee unanimously approved the U.S.-China trade agreement on 18 December, granting China most-favored nation trade status.

Prior to this, the U.S. House Ways and Means Committee already approved this agreement by a majority vote of 24 to 8 on 13 December.

According to the U.S. Constitution, this agreement has to be approved by the Senate and House and signed by the President before it can officially come into force.

The United States is at present one of China's principal trade partners. Its trade volume to China is second only to that to Japan and West Germany.

As estimated by experts, trade between the two countries will see a substantial growth after the formal ratification of the U.S.-China trade agreement.

## RENMIN RIBAO ON U.S. MILITARY DELEGATION TO PERSIAN GULF

HK210842 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Dec 79 p 6 HK

[XINHUA report: "The United States Sends a Military Delegation to the Persian Gulf"]

[Text] Beijing, 19 December--According to a report from Washington, a spokesman of the U.S. Department of Defense said on 18 December that the United States had sent a military delegation to certain countries in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean to study whether these countries would allow the United States to use their ports and bases in the event of war.

This military delegation, led by Murray, deputy assistant secretary to the U.S. under secretary for defense in charge of Middle East affairs, will visit Saudi Arabia, Kenya, Somalia and Oman.

The spokesman stressed that the United States did not have any permanent military base in mind. He said that such a move by the United States had no direct relation with the U.S.-Iran problem but one of the factors was the detention of the American hostages in Tehran.

The spokesman said that this move by the United States was related to President Carter's plan for the development of "a rapid deployment force." Secretary of Defense Brown announced last week that the United States would in the next 5 years spend \$10 billion to establish such a force with 100,000 men.

ASSOCIATED PRESS believes that such a move shows increasing American concern over the protection of U.S. interests in the oil-producing areas. Therefore, the U.S. Government is studying all possible ways to maintain a regular and obvious military presence in the areas of the Indian Ocean, the Arabian Sea and the Persian Gulf, including the possibilities of building up a permanent fleet.

## U.S. NAVY TO DISPATCH CARRIER GROUP TO ARABIAN SEA

OW220748 Beijing XINHUA in English 0718 GMT 22 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Washington, December 21 (XINHUA)--The U.S. Navy will send an all nuclear-powered aircraft carrier battle group from the Mediterranean to the Arabian Sea in January to maintain a presence there during the Iranian crisis, the Pentagon announced today.

I. 26 Dec 79

B 2

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
UNITED STATES

The 94,000-ton aircraft carrier Nimitz carries about 80 warplanes and its two escorting cruisers carry guided missiles for defense against attacking planes. "The Nimitz task group will remain in the area as long as considered necessary to maintain an appropriate presence in the western Indian Ocean in conjunction with the present (Iranian) crisis," the Pentagon said. The announcement came as U.S. President Carter announced the White House decision to seek U.N. economic sanctions against Iran to press for the release of U.S. hostages.

The Nimitz battle group will arrive in the Arabian Sea in late January, the Pentagon announced.

XINHUA REPORTS CARTER'S CALL FOR UN SANCTIONS AGAINST IRAN

OW220243 Beijing XINHUA in English 0229 GMT 22 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Washington, December 21 (XINHUA)--President Carter announced today that the United States has decided to ask for an early meeting of the United Nations Security Council to impose international economic sanctions upon Iran.

In a nation-wide televised statement, the President said, "From the first day the American Embassy was invaded and our diplomatic staff was seized as hostages by Iran, we have pursued every legal channel available to us to secure their safe and prompt release." He said that "on at least four separate occasions the world community, through the United Nations Security Council and through the International Court of Justice, has expressed itself clearly and firmly in calling upon the Iranian Government to release the American hostages. Yet Iran today still stands in arrogant defiance of the world community." He accused the Iranian authorities for showing contempt for international law and for their "irresponsible attempt at blackmail to which the United States will never yield."

"We have made clear from the very beginning that the United States prefers a peaceful solution," he said, adding, "for a peaceful resolution to be achieved, it is now clear that concrete action must be taken by the international community. The Government of Iran must realize that it cannot flaunt with impunity the express will and law of the world community," he warned, and stressed that "the Security Council must act to enforce its demand that Iran release the hostages."

He said, "As we call on the Security Council to act, on behalf of international law and on behalf of peace, we again call on the Government of Iran to end this crisis by releasing the hostages without delay."

President Carter made the statement at the press room of the White House in the presence of State Secretary Cyrus Vance, National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski and Defence Secretary Harold Brown.

Earlier today, U.S. State Department Spokesman Hodding Carter said that in seeking an international sanction against Iran, the U.S. is "not interested in bringing down any government, destroying the integrity of any nation, interfering with the security of any group." Rather, he said, "we are interested in release of the hostages, and that is the point of our policy to date."

## GROMYKO ON NATO OFFER FOR ARMS REDUCTION TALKS

OW212204 Beijing XINHUA in English 2142 GMT 21 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Moscow, December 21 (XINHUA)--Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko today described NATO's decision to deploy new medium-range missiles in Western Europe and the proposal to hold negotiations with the Warsaw treaty organization as "vain hopes" proceeding from "positions of strength".

Speaking at a Kremlin luncheon in honour of Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, Gromyko declared that the Soviet Union will never hold such talks and that it is not allowed "to speak in such a language" with the Soviet Union. He said: "We and our allies must take care of our security--and we shall take care of it." "We cannot allow that the NATO bloc should create for itself positions of military superiority," he warned. Gromyko's remarks are the first response by Soviet leaders to NATO's proposal for negotiations on arms reduction.

## XINHUA CITES U.S. REPORTS ON USSR BUILDUP IN AFGHANISTAN

OW221216 Beijing XINHUA in English 1206 GMT 22 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Washington, December 21 (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union has sent a total of 1,500 combat-equipped airborne troops to Afghanistan in the past few weeks, U.S. State Department Spokesman Hodding Carter said today. Over the past two weeks, he said, three battalions of 400 to 800 Soviet military personnel each have been flown from the Soviet Union to the Bagram base, north of Kabul, bringing the total of Soviet military personnel in that country to more than 5,000.

The Soviet intention in sending armed forces into Afghanistan "is clearly not peacekeeping but military, not advisory in the normal sense but something beyond that", he said. He made it clear that the United States was "concerned about the presence of Soviet combat troops because of the general effect it will have on the area". This concern was shared by nations in that area, he said. Recent U.S. information showed, he said, a steady Soviet military buildup on the Soviet side of the border with Afghanistan and the massing of troops was still underway.

## SANKEI SHIMBUN ON USSR EXPANSION IN RED SEA

OW251727 Beijing XINHUA in English 1645 GMT 25 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Tokyo, December 25 (XINHUA)--The establishment of bridgeheads by the Soviet Union in the southernmost part of the Middle East, "the throat of the Red Sea", has caused concern among the countries in this region, points out the Japanese paper SANKEI SHIMBUN in an article today.

It says that the Soviet Union signed friendship and cooperation treaties separately with Ethiopia in November, 1978 and South Yemen, last October. Therefore, a pro-Soviet alliance astriding [as received] the Bab-el-Mandeb Strait, the entrance of the Red Sea, would be created. "The biggest reason for the Soviet interest in this region is that keeping an assured watch on navy bases in the Arab Gulf, the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea is of vital importance in strategy," the article notes. The Aden port of South Yemen has long been a navy base of the Soviet Union, the article goes on to say. Taking the signing of the friendship and cooperation treaty, which possesses a strongly military character, as a turning point, the Soviet Union has gained the right to anchor 100,000-ton vessels in this port.

I. 26 Dec 79

C 2

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
SOVIET UNION

The Western countries cannot stand idly by at this, the Japanese paper notes. After citing a series of measures taken by the United States and other Western nations to weaken the Soviet influence there, the article says that undoubtedly the U.S., Saudi Arabia and their allies have felt that their actions have been a bit too late.

#### N.Y. TIMES: SOVIETS BUILDING NUCLEAR AIRCRAFT CARRIER

OW211101 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1525 GMT 18 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Washington, 17 Dec--Soviet Admiral Gorshkov recently acknowledged to U.S. diplomats in Moscow that the Soviet Union is building its first nuclear-powered attack aircraft carrier, according to an article published by the New York TIMES today. The article says that this "marks a major step forward in Moscow's plan to assemble a powerful deep-water navy." Navy experts said the ship would be similar in size to the U.S. attack aircraft carrier "Forrestal," which displaces 78,000 tons when fully loaded and carrying 85 aircraft, the article says. The article says: Analysts said they expected the Soviet Union to build four or five of the large aircraft carriers and to surround them with other warships to form battle groups to project Soviet naval power anywhere in the world.

The article adds: U.S. defense officials also disclosed other recent developments that add to the Soviet Union's transformation of its navy from a coastal defense force to a worldwide oceangoing navy. These developments include:

- Simultaneous construction of four new classes of nuclear-powered cruisers: one a 30,000-ton battle cruiser with guns for shore bombardment or ship-to-ship combat, another for antisubmarine operations, a third for sophisticated antiaircraft warfare and the fourth armed with cruise missiles.

- Sea trials of the Alpha submarine, which has a titanium hull that permits it to dive to more than 2,000 feet, double the depth U.S. submarines can dive, and to steam at 42 knots, faster than any ship of the U.S. naval fleet.

- Construction of a new class of large, heavily armed logistics craft that will enable Soviet warships to operate far from home without reliance on foreign bases. The Russians are also building ships that can remove nuclear missiles from submarines, repair them and replace them so that the submarines need not return to a Soviet port.

- Heavy capital investment in the expansion and refurbishing of shipyards. Only about half of the current capacity of these shipyards is being used, leaving room for greatly expanded ship production.

In conclusion, the article points out: "The missions of the rapidly growing Soviet Navy are to disrupt the sealanes between the United States and Europe, the Middle East and Asia in time of war and to project Soviet power into the Third World at any time."

#### SOVIET UNION CONDUCTS UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR TEST 21 DEC

OW230247 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1517 GMT 21 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 21 Dec--According to a news report from Stockholm, the observatory of the Swedish National Defense Institute announced that the Soviet Union again exploded an underground nuclear device in Semipalatinsk, Siberia at 0442 GMT on 21 December. The explosion's intensity registered 4 to 5 on the Richter scale.

According to an AFP report, the explosion on 21 December marks the 21st nuclear test conducted by the Soviet Union in 1979. This news agency also added: A total of 48 nuclear tests were conducted throughout the world in 1978, including 27 by the Soviet Union and 10 by the United States. In 1979, the Soviet Union still ranks first in the number of nuclear tests, and the United States to date has conducted 13 nuclear tests.

ROK ARRESTS MARTIAL LAW COMMANDER, OTHERS

OW131516 Beijing XINHUA in English 1505 GMT 13 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 13 (XINHUA)--South Korea's martial-law commander and army chief of staff as well as several other generals were arrested yesterday, according to foreign news agency reports from Seoul. South Korean Defense Minister No Chae-hyon in a statement said yesterday that new facts had been uncovered which implicated the arrested in the October 26 assassination of Pak Chong-hui. Chong Sung-hwa was arrested after an hour-long exchange of gunfire between Chong's personal guards and South Korean Defense Security Troops sent to arrest him. During the gunbattle, four persons were wounded.

AP in a dispatch said "An internal power struggle in South Korea's military took place on the night of December 12 and led to several arrests." It continued, "South Korean military forces and national police were placed on alert".

Chong Sung-hwa was appointed as martial law commander after the assassination of Pak Chong-hui. He has been replaced by Lee Hee-sung, former deputy army chief of staff.

PAK CHONG-HUI'S ASSASSIN SENTENCED TO DEATH

OW211730 Beijing XINHUA in English 1607 GMT 21 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 21 (XINHUA)--A South Korean military court Thursday sentenced to death former South Korean Intelligence Agency Director Kim Chae-kyu and six others for their parts in the assassination of Pak Chong-hui and five of his bodyguards, according to news agency reports.

The military court first announced guilty verdicts against the seven defendants and then immediately sentenced them to death. The death penalty sentence for Kim Chae-kyu will be appealed automatically to the army court of appeals. His decision can then be further appealed to the Supreme Court and a final death warrant must be signed by President Choi Kyu-ha.

The rulings made yesterday by the court martial are now to be referred to the martial law commander for confirmation within 10 days. If the rulings are confirmed, the martial law commander is required to notify the defendants and the prosecution of his decision within five days.

KIM IL-SONG ATTENDS KPA COMMITTEE MEETING

OW240824 Beijing XINHUA in English 0707 GMT 24 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, December 24 (XINHUA)--An enlarged plenary meeting of the Korean People's Army Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was held from December 18 to 21, according to NODONG SINMUN here today. The meeting was presided over by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and supreme commander of the Korean People's Army. He made a programmatic speech which would serve as a guiding principle in further strengthening the people's army politically and militarily. It was attended by members of the Military Committee of the Central Committee of the party and members and alternate members of the KPA Committee of the party. Commanders and political workers of KPA units at all levels were also present. Many commanders and political workers took the floor at the meeting. It adopted a relevant decision.

I. 26 Dec 79

D 2

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
NORTHEAST ASIA

JCP-CPSU COMMUNIQUE NOTES NORTHERN TERRITORIAL PROBLEM

OW251632 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 25 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Tokyo, December 26 (XINHUA)--The joint communique issued in Moscow Monday between the Japanese and Soviet Communist Parties indicated the present severe stand of the Soviet Union on the northern territorial problem, Japanese Foreign Ministry sources said last night, noting the joint communique's failure to clearly refer to this problem.

The Foreign Ministry sources compared the communique with the one issued by Japan and the Soviet Union in 1973 when the then Japanese Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka visited Moscow. The 1973 communique, they said, declared that the two countries had recognized that conclusion of a Japan-Soviet peace treaty through the resolution of the problems that had been left unresolved since World War Two would contribute to promoting friendly and good-neighbourly relations between them. Both sides verbally agreed at the time that the territorial issue was included among the "problems that have been left unresolved". The Foreign Ministry sources said that the present communique could not be regarded as progress toward the solution of the territorial problem.

Tokyo's big newspapers today commented on the joint communique between the Japanese and Soviet Communist Parties. They noted that the Soviet side had made no promise in the communique for the settlement of the territorial problem between Japan and the Soviet Union.

OHIRA HAILS JAPAN-CHINA FRIENDSHIP ANNIVERSARY

OW221645 Beijing XINHUA in English 1509 GMT 22 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Tokyo, December 22 (XINHUA)--Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira in a new year message, carried by the new year issue of JAPAN-CHINA, cordially greeted the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Japan-China Friendship Association. The message says that thanks to the continuous efforts and persistent warm support of the Japanese and Chinese peoples, the friendly relations between the two countries have been developing step by step. During this period, the Japan-China Friendship Association has made active contributions to the friendship and mutual understanding between the peoples of the two countries.

It points out that the relationship between the two countries has been cemented on the firm foundation of the Japan-China joint statement and the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty. In order to march towards the '80s, it will usher in a period of greater development in political, economic, cultural, scientific, technological and other fields.

Prime Minister Ohira notes in his message, "During my recent visit to China, the Chinese leaders and I have confirmed that if Japan and China respect the differences in their positions and views and continue their exchange of visits and various forms of cooperation, mutual understanding and trust between the peoples of the two countries would be further deepened and good and stable relationship between Japan and China could be established."

"In May 1980, Premier Hua Guofeng will visit our country. From the exchange of visits between our leaders to the exchanges in all fields between the peoples of the two countries, the Japan-China relationship will get closer and closer and the Japan-China Friendship Association will play an increasingly important role in the future," the message noted.

XINHUA CITES THAI PAPER ON POL POT'S REPORTED OUSTER

OW221312 Beijing XINHUA in English 1254 GMT 22 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Bangkok, December 22 (XINHUA)--The Bangkok POST reported yesterday that the Government of Democratic Kampuchea has been reshuffled with Pol Pot replaced by Khieu Samphan as prime minister. The paper said that the People's Congress of Democratic Kampuchea made the decision during a meeting from December 15 to 17.

Ieng Sary retains the post of deputy prime minister in charge of foreign affairs, Son Sen remains deputy prime minister in charge of national defence, while some other ministers also remain and some new ministers have been nominated, a report by the editor-in-chief of the paper disclosed. Pol Pot is reported to be supreme commander and chairman of the Military Committee.

It was reported that the People's Congress also decided to stop the functioning of the 1976 constitution so as "to pave the way for cooperation with all other Kampuchean groups resisting Vietnamese invaders". It was reported that the momentous decision is expected to be announced officially before the end of the year.

THAIS WELCOME KAMPUCHEAN GOVERNMENT RESHUFFLE

OW231236 Beijing XINHUA in English 1225 GMT 23 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Bangkok, December 23 (XINHUA)--Thailand welcomed the reshuffle of the Democratic Kampuchean Government to have Khieu Samphan as its prime minister, Thai Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan told reporters at his office on December 21, according to the Thai National Broadcasting Station. Prime Minister Kriangsak said this government reshuffle "will be a good thing for Kampuchea" and is conducive to a turn for the better in the Kampuchean situation.

On the same day, a Thai Foreign Ministry's spokesman said that the reshuffle of the Democratic Kampuchean Government is feasible under the present circumstances. "Thailand and ASEAN will recognize the Government of Democratic Kampuchea because it is legitimate," he added.

Lt. General Som Kataphan, director of the Information Office of the Supreme Command of the Thai Armed Forces, said on December 22 that the reshuffle of the Democratic Kampuchean Government would probably pave the way for the establishment of a united front of Kampuchea.

The Bangkok POST said in an editorial on December 21 that it must be admitted "that Pol Pot does command the largest and best organized armed force fighting the Vietnamese invaders for Kampuchean independence." For those groups resisting the Vietnamese in Kampuchean, "coordination is required for successful military operations", it added.

AFP: KAMPUCHEAN ENVOY IN BEIJING ON LEADERSHIP SHAKEUP

OW240724 Hong Kong AFP in English 0709 GMT 24 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, Dec 24 (AFP)--The current leadership shakeup among the Khmers Rouges in Cambodia, which saw Pol Pot replaced by Khieu Samphan, was to "broaden national union against the Vietnamese aggressors," Khmer Rouge Ambassador Pech Cheang said today. The changes were also to allow the Chinese backed Khmers Rouges, who were forced out of Phnom Penh by the Vietnamese at the beginning of this year, to adapt to "the present situation" of guerrilla fighting, the ambassador added.

I. 26 Dec 79

E 2

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

He gave no further details of the reshuffle, which was reported as a fact yesterday by the Chinese press quoting Thai newspapers without waiting for official Khmer Rouge confirmation. The PEOPLE'S DAILY published a photograph of "Prime Minister Khieu Samphan" and a report from the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY which referred to the favourable welcome given to the changes by the Thai press, in particular a Bangkok POST leading article on the need for "co-ordination" between anti-Vietnamese armed factions for "fruitful military operations."

Diplomatic circles here generally consider Pol Pot's replacement as being at least broadly instigated by the Chinese, whose diplomatic efforts in support of the Khmer Rouge have been greatly hampered by the Pol Pot regime's bad image abroad.

Further Statements

OW250742 Paris AFP in English 0730 GMT 25 Dec 79 OW

[By Francis Deron]

[Text] Beijing, Dec 25 (AFP)--The Khmer Rouge's leadership is continuing its campaign to improve its image begun with the replacement of Pol Pot by Khieu Samphan at the head of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea and is dropping all plans aimed at the building of socialism.

In an interview with AFP, Pech Cheang, the government's representative here, called for the setting up of the "widest possible national coalition" to face up to the "Vietnamese aggression" and said that the recent reshuffle within the Khmer Rouge leadership had been carried out with this in mind.

He added that an official announcement giving details of the reshuffle would be made before the end of the year.

Pech Cheang said that at the moment, the problem was not the building of socialism in Cambodia and that it was no longer possible to operate Democratic Kampuchea's former socialist constitution. The main problem was "the defence and safe-guarding of the people and the nation of Kampuchea," which were threatened with genocide by Vietnam.

The Khmer Rouge ambassador agreed that former Cambodian Head of State Prince Norodom Sihanouk had "the will to fight for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia and the restoration of the country's independence and sovereignty". But he said that he did not understand the methods employed by the prince. Prince Sihanouk, who is at present in France, has categorically rejected any possibility of cooperating with his "former gaolers," the Khmer Rouge. Pech Cheang said the Khmer Rouge Government should be enlarged to include representatives of the different groups who were fighting the Vietnamese in Cambodia under the terms of the programme of the Great National and Democratic Union of Kampuchea Front announced last September by the Khmer Rouge leaders. He said that the "differences" existing in the past between the various national forces in Cambodia were today no more than secondary questions, "which can and must be settled on the basis of the political programme" of the front under the guidance of the Khmer Rouge.

RENMIN RIBAO REVIEWS PAST YEAR IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

HK250604 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Dec 79 p 5 HK

[Article by Zhou Min: "Unite To Oppose Hegemonism and Uphold Peace--A Review of the Situation in Southeast Asia in the Past Year"]

[Text] The Vietnamese authorities have committed aggression against Kampuchea, causing an extremely turbulent and tense situation in Southeast Asia during 1979.

After the Vietnam war ended, the Southeast Asia region gradually tended towards peace and stability. However, in the wake of the outstretching of the Soviet Union's aggressive and expansionist hands towards Southeast Asia, the ambitions of the Vietnamese authorities to exercise hegemony over Southeast Asia by relying on the support of the Soviet Union became more apparent each day. After committing aggression against Kampuchea and vigorously opposing China and expelling the Chinese in 1978, the Vietnamese authorities brazenly waged a war of aggression against Kampuchea in 1979, causing a grave threat to peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

At the beginning of 1979, a Vietnamese aggressor force of over 100,000 occupied Phnom Penh and set up a puppet regime as the tool of the Vietnamese authorities for long-term occupation of Kampuchea. In the past year, over 1 million Kampucheans have died tragic deaths under the savage sweeps and bloody slaughters carried out by the Vietnamese aggressor troops. From the beginning of the year and up to October, nearly 400,000 people fled Kampuchea. After the new dry season started, 200,000 Vietnamese aggressor troops used cannon, tanks, planes and even inhuman poison gas in many areas of Kampuchea, committing still more crimes.

The aggression committed by the Vietnamese authorities against Kampuchea has brought about a serious situation on the Thai-Kampuchean border. From January to early December, Vietnamese troops crossed the Thai-Kampuchean border into Thailand on 41 occasions; they also bombarded Thai territory with artillery on 30 occasions and sent 16 aircraft sorties into Thai airspace. The Vietnamese authorities have caused a direct threat to Thai security by deploying large numbers of troops on the Thai-Kampuchea border, building anti-aircraft gun and ground-to-air missile bases in areas adjacent to the Thai border, and sowing mines there.

The Vietnamese authorities have shipped out large numbers of refugees to Southeast Asia, while also seizing the chance to extort their money and property. This has simultaneously created chaos and difficulty for Southeast Asian countries. Several hundred thousand refugees have died at sea on their forced flight. The whole world has strongly denounced this inhuman action of the Vietnamese authorities.

Committing aggression against Kampuchea, occupying Laos and causing tension on the Thai-Kampuchea border are important measures of the Vietnamese authorities for rigging up an "Indochina federation," expanding into Southeast Asia and exercising regional hegemonism. The Soviet Union has connived at and supported their hegemonist ambitions, since she regards the Vietnamese authorities as an important tool in her penetration and expansion into Southeast Asia and establishment of an "Asian security system" and as the "Cuba of East Asia" serving her global strategy. In the wake of the expansion of Vietnam's war of aggression, the Soviet Union's aggressive forces have entered Southeast Asia step by step. Apart from the large amounts of Soviet arms, equipment and military material shipped to the three countries of Indochina, large numbers of Soviet military "advisers," "experts" and "volunteers" have come in one after another. At the same time, the Soviet Union is stepping up its control and seizure of the ports of Cam Ranh Bay and Da Nang in Vietnam and Kompong Som in Kampuchea, thus moving forward its Pacific naval and air bases from Vladivostok all the way to the South China Sea and the Gulf of Thailand and getting close to the Malacca Straits, the pivot of two oceans. The Soviet Union and the Vietnamese authorities have worked hard in glove in carrying out aggression and expansion in Indochina and Southeast Asia in the past year. This has very greatly endangered the peace, security and stability of the region.

However, the development of the situation in the past year has shown that it has not been an easy job for the aggressors to put Kampuchea into their bag. On the contrary, they have lifted a stone to drop it on their own feet and have fallen into a swamp from which they cannot climb out. Their position in the world is one of extreme isolation.

Although the Vietnamese authorities have occupied Phnom Penh and large tracts of Kampuchean territory, they have by no means wiped out the just struggle of the Kampuchean people against aggression. The armed forces of Democratic Kampuchea are still active throughout the country, constantly striking at the Vietnamese aggressors. In February, Kampuchea convened a National People's Congress, which decided on the principle of setting up a united front. The program of the Patriotic and Democratic Front of the Great National Union of Kampuchea was proclaimed in September. A patriotic united front for struggling to resist the Vietnamese aggressor troops and rebuild Kampuchea is gradually forming right now. Recently, the People's Congress of Democratic Kampuchea decided to reorganize the government and to appoint Khieu Samphan as prime minister, thus helping to expand national unity and step up the war against aggression.

The Vietnamese aggressors are sitting on top of a volcano, and anti-Vietnamese demonstrations are continually taking place in the areas occupied by the Vietnamese Army. The morale of the Vietnamese aggressor troops and the Kampuchean puppet troops is low. Vietnam's internal situation is growing more unstable each day. Due to Vietnam's aggression and expansion, her economy is in great difficulties, and the Vietnamese people cannot get enough to eat; complaints arise everywhere, and the people flee. Even though the Vietnamese authorities exercise fascist rule and make every effort to suppress the people's discontent armed and unarmed resistance forces opposed to the Hanoi authorities have now appeared in both South and North Vietnam.

In the face of the aggressive course of the Soviet Union and Vietnam in Southeast Asia, the five ASEAN countries have made unstinting efforts and struggled to defend their national independence and uphold peace. The leaders of these countries have frequently visited each other during the past year and have held many meetings to exchange views on the situation in Indochina and Southeast Asia and coordinate their actions. In addition to unanimously condemning Vietnamese aggression and refusing to recognize the puppet Kampuchean regime single-handedly concocted by the Hanoi authorities, they have also expressed vigorous support for Democratic Kampuchea at international forums such as the Security Council and the UN General Assembly, and have constantly maintained their just stand that the Vietnamese aggressor troops must be completely withdrawn from Kampuchea, with the result that the conspiracy of the Soviet and Vietnamese hegemonists to legalize their aggression has been unable to succeed. The ASEAN countries have been praised by public opinion all over the world for their upright stand on the Kampuchean issue in insisting on international justice, upholding the principles of international relations and opposing aggression and expansion.

The events of the past year have shown that ASEAN is an important force for upholding peace in Southeast Asia.

The development of the situation in Southeast Asia during 1979 has demonstrated that in this region, as in other regions throughout the world, pushing hegemonism and carrying out aggression and expansion will certainly come to a bad end. If the attacked and threatened states and peoples and those states and peoples which oppose large and small hegemonism unite to wage resolute struggle against the hegemonists, the situation will become favorable for the peoples of all countries, not for the hegemonists. The peoples of Southeast Asia will remember this useful experience as they move into the 1980's.

#### BRIEFS

PRC BADMINTON TEAM IN BURMA--Rangoon, 10 Dec--A Chinese badminton team left here for home today after concluding its two-week visit to Burma. The Chinese team took part in the opening ceremony of the Burmese National Badminton Championships held here on December 1. Chinese and Burmese badminton players exchanged experience and had joint practices. It also toured Pegu and Mandalay and played friendly matches there. [Beijing XINHUA in English 1614 GMT 10 Dec 79 OW]

I. 26 Dec 79

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
SOUTH ASIA

F 1

BANK OF CHINA DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT TO PAKISTAN

OW161209 Beijing XINHUA in English 1203 GMT 16 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Islamabad, December 16 (XINHUA)--A goodwill delegation of the Bank of China left here for home this morning after a visit to Pakistan. Seeing the delegation off at the airport were President of the National Bank of Pakistan Nawaz Khan and Chinese Ambassador to Pakistan Xu Yuxin.

Leader of the delegation Bu Ming, chairman and president of the Bank of China, held talks with President Nawaz Khan and other officials of the national bank on December 13. In the evening, he hosted a farewell banquet at the Chinese Embassy. Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan and other high officials of the Finance Ministry and National Bank of Pakistan were present.

PAKISTAN CELEBRATES FOUNDER'S BIRTH ANNIVERSARY

OW260816 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 26 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Islamabad, December 25 (XINHUA)--Flags were hoisted and special prayers for the prosperity and solidarity of the country were offered throughout Pakistan today on the occasion of the 103rd anniversary of the birth of its founder Quaid Azam Mohammadali Jinnah, APP reports today.

All educational institutions, government offices and private establishments remain closed today--a public holiday.

Mohammadali Jinnah (1876-1948), the father of Pakistan, presented a programme in 1940 which called for the establishment of an Islamic country in the region. He became the first high commissioner in 1947 when the dominion of Pakistan was established.

Public and private organizations, educational and charitable institutions held special functions to celebrate the anniversary, including seminars, symposia, exhibitions of Jinnah's portraits, display of his photographs, letters and other archival material, declamation contests, quiz and competitions, Boy Scout and Girl Guide rallies and meetings.

The main function here is the exhibition of rare archival material including historical documents, Jinnah's photographs and items of his personal use. The exhibition was arranged by the National Archives of Pakistan.

PROBLEMS ARISE IN SOVIET-INDIAN TRADE TALKS

OW260232 Beijing XINHUA in English 0216 GMT 26 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 26 (XINHUA)--Some serious irritants have surfaced during the recent trade talks between the Indian and Soviet official teams, according to a report of the Indian FINANCIAL EXPRESS bureau from New Delhi.

The Soviet Union has sought substantial supplies of wheat from India, overlooking the acute drought conditions in the latter. While this request has been turned down by India, the Soviet side has not been responsive to the suggestion that a large part of its supplies under the trade protocol should be in the form of crude and non-ferrous metals.

Differences have also persisted on the basic issue of the Soviet Union providing an assured market for Indian capital goods and also for products of its labour-intensive industries, the report said.

I. 26 Dec 79

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
EASTERN EUROPE

H 1

CPPCC DELEGATION RETURNS FROM VISIT TO ROMANIA

OW211544 Beijing XINHUA in English 1524 GMT 21 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 21 (XINHUA)--The delegation of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (C.P.P.C.C.) returned to Beijing by air this afternoon after a two-week friendly visit to Romania.

Led by Yang Jingren, vice-chairman of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee and minister in charge of the Nationalities Affairs Commission, the delegation was greeted at the airport by Kang Keqing, Rong Yiren and Banqen Erdini Qoigy Gyanca, vice-chairmen of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee. Also present at the airport was Romulus-Ioan Budura, minister-counsellor of the Romanian Embassy in China.

TITO CALLS FOR YUGOSLAV ARMY'S VIGILANCE

OW220211 Beijing XINHUA in English 0148 GMT 22 Dec 79 OW

["Tito Stresses Need for Vigilance of Army"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Belgrade, December 21 (XINHUA)--Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito told the top-ranking generals today to take necessary measures to increase the country's defence capabilities.

Receiving the leadership of the Yugoslav Armed Forces on the eve of the People's Army Day, Tito stressed the need to be on the alert in view of the complicated and dangerous international situation.

Recalling the growth of the People's Army in the most trying years of war and revolution, he said: "The People's Army is the main bulwark which makes sure that Yugoslavia will never be a pawn of anyone and that no one would dare to infringe upon the freedom and independence of our country. Our people will, if necessary, join the army in the struggle."

Speaking on behalf of the generals, Federal Secretary for National Defence Army General Nikola Ljubicic pledged to do what they can to update the equipment used by the Yugoslav Armed Forces and make the army stronger in the struggle to safeguard the independence and territorial integrity of socialist Yugoslavia.

BEIJING MEETING MARKS YUGOSLAVIA'S ARMY DAY

OW211648 Beijing XINHUA in English 1555 GMT 21 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 21 (XINHUA)--The Yugoslav People's Army is an insurmountable barrier against imperialist aggression and hegemonic and domineering forces of any form, the Yugoslav military attache, Joze Turk, said here today. He was addressing a meeting held this morning by commanders and fighters of a Beijing unit of the Chinese People's Liberation Army in honour of the 38th anniversary of the Yugoslav People's Army.

The Yugoslav People's Army was and remained a revolutionary defence force safeguarding freedom, sovereignty and territorial integrity and serving peace and international equality and cooperation, he said.

Amid warm applause, Jozе Turk gave an account of the 38 glorious years of the Yugoslav People's Army since it was founded in the flames of the anti-fascist war under the leadership of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and Broz Tito.

Among those attending the meeting were Yugoslav Ambassador to China Mirko Ostojic and other members of the Yugoslav Embassy. Also present were Kang Lin, deputy commander of the P.L.A. Beijing units, and Zhang Bingyu, deputy director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of National Defence.

In a speech, Jiang Zhende, political commissar of a division, acclaimed the revolutionary friendship and militant unity shared by the two parties, two peoples and two armies of China and Yugoslavia. He pledged that the Chinese people and their army would close their unity and fight shoulder to shoulder with the Yugoslav people and their army in the struggle to oppose hegemonism and safeguard world peace.

Following the meeting a Yugoslav documentary film "Marshal Tito and the Army" was shown. P.L.A. fighters also entertained the Yugoslav guests with a theatrical performance.

#### YUGOSLAV DEFENSE SECRETARY NOTES ARMY'S PREPAREDNESS

OW191712 Beijing XINHUA in English 1626 GMT 19 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Belgrade, December 19 (XINHUA)--"The role and task of the Yugoslav People's Army is to prevent a sudden aggression," stated Nikola Ljubicic, Yugoslav federal secretary for national defence here today. He said this in an interview with TANJUG on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the founding of the Yugoslav People's Army, which falls on December 22. For this purpose, he added, the army has been well prepared in arms and equipment modernization as well as in the preparedness against war.

He said that the current international situation is very complex and continually deteriorating; a series of crises harbour fresh conflicts; arms race is going on; the policy of strength still dominates; spheres of influence, military intervention and interference in the internal affairs of independent countries can be seen throughout the world. "In this situation," Ljubicic pointed out, "we have been accelerating the development and modernization of the Yugoslav armed forces, in general, and strengthening the People's Army as its striking force in particular. The preparations of our armed forces against war have been stepped up."

#### INCREASE IN YUGOSLAV-ALBANIAN TRADE NOTED

OW221234 Beijing XINHUA in English 1216 GMT 22 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Belgrade, December 21 (XINHUA)--The trade volume between Yugoslavia and Albania this year will reach 60 million U.S. dollars, more than double that of last year, according to a TANJUG report.

The sum of contracts between the two countries totalled 83 million U.S. dollars this year. Some have not been fulfilled because of transportation difficulties caused by the earthquake in Montenegro, Yugoslavia and in the northern part of Albania last April.

The Federal Chamber of Economy today reviewed the economic relations with Albania. Trade with Albania is expected to reach some 80 million U.S. dollars in 1980.

## KHOMEYNI ALLOWS CLERGYMEN TO VISIT HOSTAGES

OW220740 Beijing XINHUA in English 0706 GMT 22 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 22 (XINHUA)--Iranian religious leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni ordered the Revolutionary Council last night to invite Christian clergymen to visit Americans held at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran at Christmas, according to reports from that city.

The order broadcast over the state radio which interrupted its main evening news programme, says, "It is necessary that you invite several responsible and committed clergymen so that the Americans at the embassy can carry out religious ceremonies in complete peace."  
"Naturally, in view of the special position taken by the black clergy--on American crimes--they enjoy priority in this respect," he added.

Radio Tehran confirmed yesterday that before the order was announced, the Iranian Revolutionary Council had a lengthy meeting with Khomeyni at Qom on December 20. The question of hostages was discussed at the meeting, but no details of whatever decision reached at the meeting were not mentioned.

## IRANIAN COURT OFFICIAL CALLS FOR HOSTAGES' RELEASE

OW212033 Beijing XINHUA in English 1850 GMT 21 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 21 (XINHUA)--Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali, head of Iran's Islamic courts, has asserted that he wants to see the hostages at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran freed because they are "innocent", according to an AFP report.

In an interview published in today's TIMES of London he said: "I regard these people as innocent... they are our guests and I want them to be released and go back to their homes".  
"Even if they are spies, that is not a good enough reason to keep them... we cannot execute spies according to Islamic laws", he added.

According to an AP report, the Iranian students occupying the U.S. Embassy rejected today Khalkhali's call for the release of the U.S. hostages.

It was reported that the Iranian Revolutionary Council at a secret meeting yesterday evening, adopted a resolution on the U.S. hostages. But, the resolution was not made public and the spokesman of the Revolutionary Council refused to comment on it.

Another report said that Iranian leader Khomeyni hinted yesterday that the 50 U.S. hostages will be held through Christmas.

## IRAN STATES CONDITIONS FOR SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING

OW231210 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 23 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Tehran, December 22 (XINHUA)--Iran's representative to the United Nations would participate in the U.N. Security Council meeting only if a pre-planned resolution was not put before it for approval and the U.N. body was called in order to take an independent decision, said official spokesman of the Revolutionary Council Hassan Habibi yesterday.

I. 26 Dec 79

I 2

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

In a telephone interview with the Tehran TIMES following a Revolutionary Council meeting last night, Habibi said the Revolutionary Council discussed the hostages issue and reaffirmed its decision to invite Christian clergymen to Iran to meet the hostages as directed by Imam Khomeyni. Habibi added that the question of Iran-Iraq relations also came up for discussion and it was decided that diplomatic relations should be retained but the nature of these relations would depend on the responses of the Iraqi Government.

#### CCP DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT TO ZAMBIA

OW242134 Beijing XINHUA in English 2119 GMT 24 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Lusaka, December 24 (XINHUA)--The Chinese Communist Party functionaries' delegation led by Wu Xueqian left here for Burundi this afternoon after its 5-day friendship visit here.

The delegation gave a farewell banquet at the Chinese Embassy yesterday evening. Speaking at the banquet, Wu Xueqian said he and his delegation witnessed during the visit the unremitting struggle waged by the Zambian nation under the leadership of President Kaunda and the United National Independence Party (UNIP) for the development of Zambia and the liberation of southern Africa.

He welcomed the preliminary results achieved at the London talks on Zimbabwe, adding that "the struggle has not yet come to an end. In order to implement the London agreement and achieve majority rule and genuine independence for Zimbabwe, the patriotic forces of Zimbabwe and all African countries, especially the frontline countries, should continue their efforts in unity." He concluded: "The Communist Party of China as well as the government and people of China will, as always, resolutely support the just struggle of the people of Zimbabwe and southern Africa."

In reply, E. Mudenda, chairman of the Social and Cultural Committee of the UNIP Central Committee said his country stands in the forefront of the southern African liberation. China, under the leadership of the Communist Party, stands at the forefront as well. Citing China's assistance to Zambia, he expressed thanks to the Chinese people for their great efforts in restoring the Chambezi road bridge in times of stress. He noted that the delegation's visit had promoted the relations of the two parties and the friendship between the two peoples.

Yesterday morning, the delegation held talks with R. Kamanga, chairman of the Political and Legal Committee of the UNIP Central Committee. They discussed questions of common concern.

The delegation visited the copperbelt and other places in Zambia, exchanging experience in party affairs with Zambian party officials in various localities. Mainza Chona, secretary general of the UNIP of Zambia, received the Chinese delegation yesterday morning.

## VENEZUELA PROTESTS CUBAN 'ENCROACHMENT' ON EMBASSY

OW211540 Beijing XINHUA in English 1529 GMT 21 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Caracas, December 22 (XINHUA)--Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano asked Cuba to "observe the elementary requirements of diplomacy" at a recent interview with local newsmen, referring to Cuba's encroachment on the Venezuelan ambassador's residence in Havana.

"A Cuban police unit has been pacing up and down outside our embassy in Havana," the minister said, "and this is quite harmful to our embassy as well as to those who seek asylum." "We don't expect international tensions happening elsewhere [to] reappear in the Caribbean region," he stressed.

Several incidents of Cuban encroachment on the Venezuelan Embassy in Havana have occurred since the beginning of this year. The Venezuelan Foreign Ministry had lodged protests with the Cuban Government and asked it to make a satisfied explanation.

## PANAMA EXPLAINS POSITION ON SHAH'S EXILE

## Democratic Revolutionary Party Message

OW211238 Beijing XINHUA in English 1222 GMT 21 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Panama City, December 20 (XINHUA)--Panama's ruling party, the Democratic Revolutionary Party, said in a message yesterday that Panama's decision to allow the former Iranian shah to settle in the country is "entirely a concrete action of peace." The message which was sent to political parties of some Latin American countries said that it is "an action taken in cooperation with other countries to ease international tension, in circumstances of an imminent danger of conflict of grave consequences for the greater part of mankind." It noted that this action "can by no means be interpreted as a change in the internal policy, nor as an alteration of the aims and position of principle of the foreign policy of Panama."

The decision, the message said, "should in no way be regarded as an act of hostility or an offence against the people and the authorities of Iran." The Democratic Revolutionary Party expressed confidence that the Latin American parties will have understanding of the stand of the Panamanian Government and give their further support to the Panamanian people in their struggle for legitimate rights.

## President's Press Conference

LD222258 Beijing XINHUA in English 1655 GMT 22 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Beijing, December 22 (XINHUA)--Panamanian President Aristides Royo told reporters on the evening of December 20 that his government hoped that the crisis between Iran and the United States would be settled through peaceful means, according to reports from Panama City. President Royo made this remark after a cabinet meeting. He said his government understood and accepted the risks involved in allowing the former shah of Iran into the country.

Asked about reports that an Iranian death squad is on its way to Panama to assassinate Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, he said that the shah was safe from any Iranian death squads during his stay in Panama because, he said, "We have very tight security."

Meanwhile, according to reports, Panamanian students, ignoring a government ban, have staged successive demonstrations in the last few days in protest against the government decision to allow the shah to reside in Panama. As a result, the demonstrating students had clashed several times with National Guard troops on December 20 and 21. Concerning these incidents, President Royo declared that his National Guards will continue to break up the demonstrations. It was also reported that the Panamanian Government has closed down all public schools in the country in order to avoid further clashes because of the demonstrations.

## CHILE'S FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON HEGEMONY

OW211550 Beijing XINHUA in English 1521 GMT 21 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Santiago, December 20 (XINHUA)--Chilean Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos declared yesterday that "Chile opposes all imperialist and hegemonist intentions." Speaking at a graduation ceremony of the "Andres Bello" Diplomatic Academy, the minister said that his country pursued an "open to the world" policy and the basis of its foreign policy was to maintain "amicable relations with the countries which respect our sovereignty and have no intention to make us victims of discrimination." Referring to national security, the minister said, "we are seeking national security particularly in economic and social development and in the unity of our people for the realization of great national objectives."

## SALVADORAN GOVERNMENT CONDEMNS ACTS OF VIOLENCE

OW231226 Beijing XINHUA in English 1216 GMT 23 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 23 (XINHUA)--The Salvadoran Government will not tolerate any act of violence at home, said the government spokesman yesterday, according to a report from San Salvador. Refuting the criticism of the government by some "extremist organizations", the spokesman pointed out that what the organizations were doing was aimed at throwing the country into an unstable situation, so as to seize state power with violence. Honest citizens had appealed to the government to take action to maintain stability, he added.

It was reported that acts of violence frequently occurred in El Salvador recently. After the kidnapping of South African Ambassador Archibald Dunn on November 28, an American Peace Corps volunteer was held as hostage (she was freed later). A number of former officials were successively assassinated and several kidnapped industrialists are still missing. Some of these organizations have occupied factories, farms and markets. On December 18, the government sent troops to attack the farm occupiers, killing more than 30 people and putting some 40 into jail.

"The peoples liberation forces" which kidnapped Dunn, demanded in an ultimatum yesterday that as a condition for the release of Dunn, their two documents must be published on all Salvadoran newspapers and newspapers in 102 countries. Their two documents mainly denounce the existing Salvadoran Government, the United States, Israel and South Africa. The Salvadoran Government announced its determination against meeting any demands of the "extremist organizations".

BEIJING COURT SENTENCES FU YUEHUA TO 2 YEARS IMPRISONMENT

OW241956 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1440 GMT 24 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 24 Dec--The Beijing Municipal Intermediate People's Court today held another public hearing of the Fu Yuehua case. Fu Yuehua was sentenced to 2 years imprisonment on a charge of violating public order. The accused, Fu Yuehua, female, 34 years old, a native of Beijing Municipality, was formerly a worker of the capital construction team of the Xuanwu District Service Administrative Department. She was arrested on 3 April 1979 by the Beijing Municipal Public Security Bureau with the approval of the Beijing Municipal People's Procuratorate on a charge of violating public order. On 17 October this year, the Beijing Municipal Intermediate People's Court held a public hearing of her case.

In the indictment, public prosecutor Liang Dongyuan of a branch of the Beijing Municipal People's Procuratorate pointed out that since July 1971, when Fu Yuehua was first employed as a worker with the capital construction team of the Xuanwu District Service Administrative Department, she had failed to keep her mind on her work and had repeatedly asked for a transfer to another unit. Having failed to attain a transfer, she had concocted the fiction in March 1973 that on 14 February 1972 she was raped by Geng Yutian, party branch secretary of the capital construction team. After repeated investigations, the Xuanwu District Service Administrative Department told Fu Yuehua in November 1974 that the charge was groundless.

But Fu Yuehua continued with her unreasonable pestering and wrote a large number of letters to the State Council, the Ministry of Public Security and the Beijing Municipal Revolutionary Committee, repeating the rape allegation. In the meantime, Fu Yuehua refused to work and was absent from her job without leave or good reason for a total of more than 3 years. Yet she slandered that "the Communist Party does not allow her to make a living." She also repeatedly made trouble in some other units, disrupting work order.

During this period, three times she was seized by the masses for stealing in public and handed over to public security police stations for education. Even more serious, on 5 and 6 January 1979, Fu Yuehua organized some petitioners in Beijing to write and post a big-character "announcement" which called on those with grievances to gather at Tiananmen Square in order to create disturbances.

On 8 January, she instigated some petitioners to gather a crowd and create a disturbance at Tiananmen Square and West Changan Street, holding aloft a banner made of a white bedsheet and bamboo poles bearing the slogan "Against Hunger, Against Persecution and For Democracy, For Human Rights." She also halted the parade in the street in front of Xinhua Gate, blocking traffic between the southern end of Nanchang Street and the southern end of Fuyou Street for more than an hour, seriously disrupting traffic and public order in the capital. The public prosecutor asked the court to punish Fu Yuehua according to the laws.

In her final statement at the end of the court session on 17 October, the defendant, Fu Yuehua, presented two new pieces of evidence to prove that she was raped by Geng Yutian. The collegiate court deemed it necessary to have the evidence further investigated and verified and announced the hearing adjourned. At today's hearing, presiding Judge Liu Zhongming first of all announced the result of the investigation: Repeated investigation had failed to verify the two pieces of evidence presented by Fu Yuehua to the court on 17 October. She had deliberately made a false charge against Geng Yutian. The presiding judge then pronounced judgment. The judgment said: The defendant, Fu Yuehua, is morally degenerate and for personal reasons has knowingly committed libel. She should be criminally punished for making the false accusation; but since no serious damage has been caused, leniency is in order, and this charge will not be pursued.

I. 26 Dec 79

L 2

PRC  
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

However, while making the false charge against Geng Yutian, the defendant, Fu Yuehua, not only refused to work for a long time, unreasonably caused trouble and disrupted work order, but repeatedly committed theft and violated public order and security. It is especially serious that she went so far as to actively organize and instigate petitioners to create disturbances, undermining social stability and disrupting traffic. Thus, she has been found guilty of violating public order and should be severely punished.

Based on this, Fu Yuehua is sentenced to 2 years imprisonment according to the law. If the defendant is not satisfied with the sentence, she may appeal to the Beijing Municipal Higher People's Court within 10 days beginning the second day after delivery of the written judgment.

#### RENMIN RIBAO MARKS MAO'S BIRTHDAY WITH THEORETICAL STUDY

OW251946 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1148 GMT 25 Dec 79 OW

[RENMIN RIBAO 25 December article by the party History Research Office of the Central Archives: "Introducing a Few Manuscripts by Comrade Mao Zedong on Questions of Theoretical Study"]

[Text] Beijing, 25 Dec--Some time ago, in connection with our work, we studied several manuscripts written by Comrade Mao Zedong in which he discussed Mao Zedong Thought. We received quite an education. We think these valuable manuscripts are of very great significance to our current study of Mao Zedong Thought and the question of the criterion of truth. We have written this study note in commemoration of the 86th anniversary of Comrade Mao Zedong's birth.

The Experience of the Chinese Revolution, Including Some Pamphlets Written by Chinese Communists on the Basis of the Theories of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Documents Issued by the Party Central Committee Setting the Party's Line and Policies

Since its birth in 1921, our party has made integration of the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution the guiding principle for all its work. Comrade Mao Zedong was the most outstanding representative in making this integration. Mao Zedong Thought is the application and development of Marxism-Leninism in the great struggles of the Chinese people's revolution. It is the product of integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution.

Comrade Mao Zedong summed up the experience and lessons of the victories and setbacks of the Chinese people's revolution and clearly advanced the style of study which entails integrating theory with practice in the struggle against the opportunism of Chen Duxiu and Wang Ming. As early as October 1939, Comrade Mao Zedong, in his work "Introducing 'The Communist,'" put forward for the first time the formula of integrating the theory of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution. It was pointed out in this article that in the history of our party, when the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism was well integrated with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution, the revolution developed and triumphed. Otherwise, the revolution suffered setbacks and defeats.

Comrade Mao Zedong was very strict and careful about his own theoretical viewpoints. He had for a long time opposed the idea of publicizing Mao Zedong Thought.

In 1943, through the Yanan rectification campaign and study, the Marxist-Leninist level of the whole party was greatly raised and more comrades in the party came to realize that the idea of integrating the theory of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution represented by Comrade Mao Zedong was the only correct idea to guide the Chinese revolution to victory. That year our party was 22 years old and Comrade Mao Zedong was 50. Some comrades in the party planned a celebration for his birthday and suggested publicizing Mao Zedong Thought.

Comrade Kai Feng, then director of the party Central Committee Propaganda Department, reported the idea to Mao Zedong; who opposed the holding of birthday celebration and the dissemination of Mao Zedong Thought. On the latter question, he said in his reply to Comrade Kai Feng on 22 April: "I feel that my thought (Marxist-Leninist) is immature, still in a stage of development and not ready to be advocated. Only some fragments (some of the rectification documents, for example), and not the entire system of my thought are suitable for promotion because my ideological system is still immature."

In June 1945, the seventh national congress of our party included the passage "the Chinese Communist Party takes the idea of the unity of the theory of Marxism-Leninism with the practice of the Chinese revolution--Mao Zedong Thought--as the guiding principle for all its work and opposes any dogmatic or empirical deviation" in the party constitution. After that, Comrade Mao Zedong continued to object to unrealistic formulations about Mao Zedong Thought and repeatedly explained that it came into being in the collective struggles waged by the party and the people. These views held by Comrade Mao Zedong were clarified in Comrade Ye Jianying's speech this year at the meeting in celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of new China: "Of course, Mao Zedong Thought is not the product of Mao Zedong's personal wisdom alone, it is also the product of the wisdom of his comrades-in-arms, the party and the revolutionary people, and, as he once pointed out, it emerged from the 'collective struggles of the party and the people.'"

From Comrade Mao Zedong's holographs preserved by the Central Archives, we have noted that in August 1948, amid cheers for the approaching nationwide victory, Comrade Wu Yuzhang, out of respect for Mao Zedong Thought, wanted to change the term Mao Zedong Thought into Mao Zedongism [Mao Zedong zhu yi 3029 2419 2639 0031 5030] which he stated in his speech at the opening ceremony at Huabei University. He sent a telegram to Comrade Mao Zedong for instructions. Comrade Mao Zedong replied: "That is a very improper way to put it. There is no such thing as Mao Zedongism. Instead of saying that 'it is necessary mainly to study Mao Zedongism,' we must call on the students of study the theories of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, as well as the experience of the Chinese revolution. Here, 'the experience of the Chinese Revolution includes some pamphlets written by Chinese Communists (Mao Zedong included) on the basis of the theories of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and documents issued by the party Central Committee setting its line and policies.'"

Comrade Mao Zedong was very disgusted by the "deification" of him by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" for their own ulterior motives. He abhorred and objected to the use of such unscientific terms as "highest," "living" and "acme" concerning Mao Zedong Thought. On 25 July 1966, Comrade Mao wrote this note on a document: "From now on please be careful not to use such language of 'living...at its highest' [as in 'Mao Zedong Thought is living Marxism-Leninism at its highest'] 'acme,' 'supreme instruction,' and so forth." On 8 January 1968, when examining a news report, Comrade Mao Zedong crossed out with heavy lines these two passages: "Chairman Mao's words are of the highest level and the most powerful. Every sentence is truth and one sentence is as good as ten thousand." "Every sentence Chairman Mao has said is truth and carries more weight than ten thousand ordinary sentences."

Quite a Number of Our Cadres Are Opinionated, One Cause Being Their Failure To Understand the Marxist Theory of Knowledge; Therefore, It Is Very Necessary To Take Great Pains to Disseminate This Theory of Knowledge.

In his long revolutionary practice, Comrade Mao Zedong attached very great importance to the Marxist theory of knowledge.

He lectured "On Practice" in 1937 when he taught classes at the anti-Japanese military and political college in Yanan. Included in the rectification documents compiled for study during the Yanan rectification campaign were Comrade Mao Zedong's important works such as "Preface and Postscript to 'Rural Surveys,'" "Reform Our Study," "Rectify the Party's Style of Work," "Oppose Stereotyped Party Writing," "Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art" and "Some Questions Concerning Methods of Leadership." These works were "some of the rectification documents" referred to in Comrade Mao Zedong's 22 April 1943 letter to Comrade Kai Feng mentioned previously. In these works, Comrade Mao Zedong penetratedly explained questions concerning the theory of knowledge. Applying the principle of dialectical materialism, he incisively expounded our party's ideological line of proceeding from reality in doing everything, seeking truth from reality in doing theory with practice. This is also an ideological line of dialectical materialism and historical materialism, the quintessence of Mao Zedong Thought.

The work style of integrating theory with practice is one of our party's three important styles of work [integrating theory with practice, forging close links with the masses and practicing self-criticism] initiated by Comrade Mao Zedong. In studying the Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, we should understand and apply it comprehensively and accurately and we should learn its stand, viewpoint and methods to solve our theoretical and tactical problems in revolution and construction, and not just memorize phrases and sentences in Marxist-Leninist and Comrade Mao Zedong's works.

In December 1960, when Comrade Mao Zedong went over the original manuscript "Instructions of the CCP Central Committee With Regard to the 'Resolution on Strengthening Political and Ideological Work in the Army' of the Enlarged Meeting of the Military Commission," he added a very important paragraph: "Army cadres who have the educational conditions must study the classical works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin. The method of study must be one of studying to meet the requirements of our work; that is, to learn from Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin in order to solve China's problems and international problems, not to study for the sake of study, not to read books in a rigid way, but to grasp the spirit and substance of Marxism-Leninism. This also should be the way to read Comrade Mao Zedong's works."

Containing less than 2,000 words, the article "Where Do Correct Ideas Come From", which is a work shining with the brilliance of Marxist-Leninist ideology and is well known by the whole party, even more incisively expresses the Marxist-Leninist theory of knowledge. This article was originally what Chairman Mao added as a note to the "Resolution of the CCP Central Committee Concerning Certain Questions in Present Rural Work (draft)" in May 1963. Now we have seen a sentence added especially to the fourth draft of this document by Comrade Mao Zedong: "There Is No Other Way of Testing Truth."

On 25 September 1964, Comrade Mao Zedong wrote a very important note on a document drafted by a responsible comrade of the party Central Committee: "Quite a number of our cadres are opinionated. One of the reasons is their failure to understand the Marxist theory of knowledge. Therefore, it is necessary to take great pains to disseminate this theory of knowledge. To put it simply, it is from the masses, to the masses. If one makes up one's mind to stay at a selected grassroots unit for a long time, one will be able to hear the masses' voices, recognize objective truth step by step through practice, turn it into subjective truth, put it into practice and see if it works. If it does not work, then one must start again to learn from the practice of the masses. In this way we can solve the problems of conventions, that is, the problems of dogmatism, and we can be free from blind faith. If we do not act in this way, then the higher our official positions become, the less truth we shall understand. This is true with high officials as well as minor ones."

I. 26 Dec 79

L 5

PRC  
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Shortly afterwards, on 18 October, Comrade Mao Zedong added another paragraph to the note: "By recognizing objective truth we mean the process in which one reflects through practice the phenomena and substance of the objective external world and, through gradual changes and sudden changes, turn them into untested subjective truth. To know if the subjective truth obtained from this process really reflects an objective truth (namely, a law), one has put it into practice to see if it works." Comrade Mao Zedong's note once again stressed the need to take great pains to disseminate the Marxist theory of knowledge; once again explained in simple language the principle of from the masses to the masses and recognition and testing truth through practice; pointed out the problems of "conventions," "dogmas" and "blind faith" confronting some of our comrades; and sharply pointed out that if we depart from the Marxist theory of knowledge, the result will be "the higher our official position become, the less truth we shall understand."

During the 10 years when Lin Biao and the "gang of four" were on the rampage, the tradition of seeking truth from facts and following the mass line--cultivated by Comrade Mao Zedong and formed by our party in the course of protracted struggles--were crudely trampled underfoot. As a result, idealism and metaphysics ran rampant, our party suffered unprecedented damage and the people and the country sustained serious disasters. We should always remember this profoundly bitter lesson.

#### JIEFANGJUN BAO REPORTS ON FIRST CCP NATIONAL CONGRESS

OW241347 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 23 Dec 79 OW

[Text] What is the exact date of birth of the CCP? Who were the delegates that took part in the first national congress of the party? Who was the founder of our party? In his report at the meeting held in the capital to commemorate the 90th anniversary of the birth of Comrade Li Dazhao, Comrade (Li Qing), deputy director of the Institute of Modern History of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, provided some new data. On 23 July 1921, the First CCP National Congress was opened in Shanghai. Attending the congress were 13 persons: Mao Zedong; (He Shuheng); Li Da; (Li Hanjun); Dong Biwu; (Chen Hengqiu); (Deng Enlin); (Wang Junmei); Zhang Guotao, who later betrayed the party; (Liu Renjin), who was later expelled from the party; (Gao Guizhen); Chen Gongbo and Zhou Fohai. Chen and Zhou both later betrayed our country.

Also attending the congress were delegates of the Comintern (Malin) and (Li-ko-luo-si-ji). The congress adopted the party's first program, announced the establishment of the national party organization of the CCP and also elected three persons, Chen Duxiu, Zhang Guotao and Li Da, to form the party's central leading organization. This was an event of unparalleled significance in the modern history of China. Because the persons concerned could not later remember clearly the exact date of the opening of the congress, the first day of July was, therefore, regarded as the commemorative date of the birth of the party. Because of their busy official work, Li Dazhao and Chen Duxiu did not take part in the First CCP National Congress. But the founding of the party organizations in the northern part of the country were all connected with Li Dazhao, and that of the party organizations in the southern part of China were all connected with Chen Duxiu. The phrase "south by Chen, north by Li" was not just accidental. Therefore, Li Dazhao, Chen Duxiu, Mao Zedong and Dong Biwu were all founders of our party. Later, Chen Duxiu became a right opportunist and a liquidationist.

I. 26 Dec 79

L 6

PRC  
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RENMIN RIBAO ON STRENGTHENING ARMY-PEOPLE UNITY

OW242355 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1229 GMT 23 Dec 79 OW

["Text" of 23 December RENMIN RIBAO editorial: "Strengthen Unity Between Army and People, Promote the Four Modernizations"]

[Text] Beijing, 23 Dec--Recently, the Ministry of Civil Affairs and the PLA General Political Department both issued circulars calling for efforts to carry out extensive and in-depth activities to support the army and give preferential treatment to families of army men and to support the government and cherish the people during the period of the approaching 1980 new year and spring festival. This is a glorious tradition of our party, our army and the people of our country. Under the new historical conditions, making serious efforts to do this work well and further strengthen unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people is an important guarantee for consolidating and developing the political situation of stability and unity, strengthening national defense construction, opposing aggression, overcoming difficulties and successfully accomplishing the four modernizations.

During the long revolutionary war years and in the great cause of defending and building the socialist motherland, our army men have always stood in the forefront of struggle, fought hard, heroically laid down their lives and made great contributions. In successfully crushing the counterrevolutionary, conspiratorial clique of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and in the defensive counterattack against Vietnam, our army has again made new contributions to the party and people. With such an army, the party feels at ease and the people are happy. Historical facts have proved that our Liberation Army is worthy of being called a people's army armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and that our people are worthy of being called a heroic people armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Without such a People's Army, without such heroic people and without the long-standing firm unity between the army and the people and their heroic struggle, there could be no victory of the Chinese revolution and there could be no socialist China.

However, due to the pernicious influence of the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," and owing to shortcomings in our work and the prolonged peaceful environment, some comrades' idea of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to families of army men and supporting the government and cherishing the people has weakened. At present, some people often see only the shortcomings and problems of the army or the localities, and do not understand or have forgotten the glorious tradition of the army cherishing the people, the people supporting the army and the army and people united as one, a tradition that has been formed over a long period under the party's leadership. This has adversely affected in varying degrees the unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people. Therefore, this time in carrying out activities to support the army and give preferential treatment to families of army men and to support the government and cherish the people, local and army party organizations at various levels must first of all set aside a specific amount of time to conscientiously conduct an ideological education among PLA commanders and fighters and the broad masses on supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to families of army men and supporting the government and cherishing the people, explain to them the great significance in strengthening unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people, and enable them to understand its importance. Army and local comrades should say and do things which are conducive to unity and firmly prevent any word or deed that may harm unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people, so that supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to families of soldiers and supporting the government and cherishing the people will become the conscious action of every person on a sustained basis.

To further strengthen unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people, one important point is to consider the "three supports and two militaries" question from a historical viewpoint. During the Great Cultural Revolution, due to the rabid sabotage by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," the whole country was thrown into an anarchist state of "all-out civil war." During that critical situation, the party Central Committee, Chairman Mao and Premier Zhou decided to have the PLA carry out the "three supports and two militaries" tasks, which played an important role in stabilizing the overall situation, and in which achievements were the principal aspect. The overwhelming majority of comrades who took part in the "three supports and two militaries" were good and comparatively good. The problems that occurred in their work were mainly caused by the interference and sabotage by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." And, to a lesser degree, it was also because they did not understand the historical situation and lacked experience in local work. Some of the problems were directly related to erroneous instructions from the leadership. Of course, comrades who made mistakes of one kind or another in the "three supports and two militaries" should humbly listen to the opinions of local cadres and masses, voluntarily make self-criticisms and draw lessons from the experience. Local comrades should not be overcritical of them, but should be understanding and forgiving. Those who sold themselves to Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and did many evil things were only a handful. Many cadres and many among the masses, young comrades in particular, do not quite understand, or do not understand deeply, these problems. Efforts should be made to explain clearly to them the historical conditions and actual situation at that time. If only we could all have a correct and unified understanding of the "three supports and two militaries" question, other problems would be easier to solve.

Various localities and PLA units must try to understand and help each other in handling army-government and army-civilian problems, instead of complaining and blaming each other. The key to doing so lies in the leadership. Leading comrades from both sides should take the initiative in being strict with themselves and broadminded toward others, stamp out factionalism, eliminate misunderstandings, do a good job of ideological work among subordinates, unite and look forward and strive for the four modernizations with one mind and joint efforts.

Based on the good job done in ideological-political work, local party and government organs at various levels and people's mass organizations, especially rural communes and production brigades, neighborhood organizations in urban areas and other grassroots units, should examine the results of the campaign to support the army and give preferential treatments to army men's families and adopt more effective measures. Local comrades should foster an ideology of cherishing, caring for and helping the army and conscientiously learn from the Liberation Army's revolutionary spirit. The leading organs of local party, government and mass organizations should constantly solicit the opinions of PLA units stationed in their own localities and provide the army units with the necessary conveniences in all aspects. It is necessary to warmly welcome the participation of demobilized soldiers and army men transferred to civilian work in local industrial and agricultural production and in other fields of work. Proper arrangements should be made for them in accordance with each individual's condition. Special care must be given to those who were wounded and disabled during the self-defense counter-attack against Vietnam, and different methods should be adopted to organize them to participate in adequate productive labor. We must be sure that each and everyone finds his proper place and contributes his share to the four modernizations at his new post. In launching the movement to give preferential treatment to army men's families, we must show sincere concern for the production and livelihood of army men's families and revolutionary disabled soldiers, and conscientiously provide them with preferential treatment and regular fixed subsidies in accordance with regulations.

Meanwhile, ideological education should also be stepped up among them so as to encourage them to cherish their glorious reputations, unite with the masses, enthusiastically devote themselves to production and to work harder.

The various level party committees and political departments of the army, especially grassroots units, should examine the results of supporting the government and cherishing the people, and map out even more effective measures on the basis of doing a good job in ideological-political work. Cadres and fighters should be educated to constantly bear in mind the sole purpose of our army; strictly implement the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention; foster the idea of trusting, cherishing and relying on the people; strengthen the mass concept; consciously respect the local party, government and mass organizations; exemplarily carry out the policies, laws and decrees laid down by the party and government and enthusiastically participate in, support and defend the socialist modernization drive. At present, special efforts should be made to actively support and cooperate with various localities in consolidating the social order and safeguarding security. It is necessary to learn from local cadres and masses, go all out to do good deeds for the masses of people, and launch activities of supporting the government and cherishing the people in a down-to-earth way. With regard to cadres and fighters who are going to be discharged and transferred to civilian work, it is essential to do a better job of ideological mobilization among them so as to educate them to understand the difficulties in various localities, to resolutely accept work assignments and to take the initiative to work in areas where conditions are the most difficult. Comrades who have returned to rural communes and brigades, factories, mines and enterprises should take the lead in participating in production and making still greater contributions; comrades who have been transferred to other work should try to become skillful in their vocations as soon as possible and work still harder.

Supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to army men's families and supporting the government and cherishing the people represents a glorious tradition cultivated by Chairman Mao, Premier Zhou, Chairman Zhu and other older-generation proletarian revolutionaries. During the years of war, the People's Army braved untold dangers and never hesitated to fight for the interests of the people; the masses of people eagerly joined the army, fought in battles and supported the army and the frontline, thus establishing a profound affection as close as flesh and blood and sharing weal and woe between the army and the people. Today we must revive and carry forward this fine tradition cemented with life and blood, unite more closely around the party Central Committee and fight shoulder to shoulder to build and defend our great, modern socialist motherland.

#### GUANGMING RIBAO CARRIES SIGNED ARTICLE ON ANARCHISM

OW241202 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1555 GMT 23 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 23 Dec--Today's GUANGMING RIBAO carries a signed article pointing out that anarchism is a huge stumbling block on our road of advance toward the four modernizations. The article says: "After suffering from the 10-year catastrophe caused by Lin Biao and the 'gang of four' and from the anarchist trend of thought they stirred up, the Chinese people are now rapidly tending the serious wounds inflicted upon them by Lin Biao and the 'gang of four,' working with one heart and one mind and valiantly marching in step toward the magnificent goal of realizing the four modernizations under the leadership of the party Central Committee. However, the trend of anarchist thought has not diminished following the downfall of Lin Biao and the 'gang of four.' In certain localities, it still crops up and has become a huge stumbling block on our road of advance toward the four modernizations."

This article, entitled "Sharp Weapon in Criticizing Anarchism," is Comrade Liang Hua's note in studying Stalin's "Anarchism or Socialism?"

The article says: Anarchism strongly reflects the selfish ideas and the destructive psychology of petty private owners and rascal proletarians. The core of the anarchists' world outlook is ultraindividualism. Marxism forms the ideological setup of the proletariat. The Marxists' world outlook is permeated with the spirit of collectivism. Therefore, the difference between Marxism and anarchism is not only one of strategy, but also one of principle built on two totally different types of world outlook, just as Stalin said in his book: "Marxism and anarchism are built on two totally different principles. Although both Marxists and anarchists hoist high the banner of socialism when they mount the stage of struggle, anarchists regard individuals as their foundation. They believe that to emancipate individuals is the principal condition in emancipating the masses and the collectives. In the anarchists' view, it is impossible to emancipate the masses without emancipating individuals first. Therefore, their slogan is to "do everything for individuals."

On the other hand, Marxists regard the masses as a foundation and believe that to emancipate the masses constitutes the principal condition for emancipating individuals. That is to say, in the Marxists' view, it is impossible to emancipate individuals without emancipating the masses first. Therefore, their slogan is to "do everything for the masses. (The Complete Work of Stalin, Vol 1, page 273)

The article says: This is also true in actual life. In the society under the rule of the exploiting classes, the working people are unable to decide their own destiny. Only by overthrowing the rule by the exploiting classes and abolishing the system of exploitation will the working people become the masters of the state and their own enterprises and their own individual emancipation be truly insured. In a socialist society, particularly in a socialist society like that of China where economy is originally not well developed, the level of production and consumption in our entire society remains low at present, and the elevation of workers' individual standards of living is still limited, despite the fact that the party and the government have shown concern over and protected workers' individual material interests, and permitted and encouraged workers to become well-to-do themselves first through their own hard work. This is owing to the 10-year sabotage by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" in addition to our own errors in our work. Only by realizing the four modernizations, vigorously developing the productive forces in society, fundamentally changing China's economic backwardness, and greatly raising the level of consumption and production in the entire society will it be possible to fundamentally satisfy the workers' individual material interests and greatly raise their standards of living.

The article points out: The antithesis between Marxism and anarchism not only manifests itself in the way of realizing the emancipation--the mutual relationship between the emancipation of the masses and the emancipation of individuals--it also manifests itself in formulating the means to seek the emancipation and in setting up the goal for such emancipation.

First of all, anarchism attaches importance only to the strength of individuals who either place hope for emancipation of the proletariat on the kindheartedness of individual rulers or resort to individual terrorist and assassination activities. They oppose reliance on the strength of the collective and any struggles by mass organizations.

Marxism does not deny the strength of individuals. However, Marxism holds that the basic strength for emancipation of the proletariat lies in getting the masses organized. Lenin once pointed out: "The strength of the working class lies with its organization. The proletariat will achieve nothing without organizing the masses. The organized proletariat will be omnipotent" ("Collected Works of Lenin", Vol XI, p 301) This is true before the proletariat seizes political power, and when it is making revolution to overthrow the rule of the bourgeoisie, and it is particularly true after the seizure of political power by the proletariat and during the period of transition to socialism and communism. The socialist system of public ownership and socialized mass production have created favorable conditions for organizing the masses better and have also set forth higher requirements in organizing the masses. In a country like China, which has a vast territory and a large population and whose economy is not well developed, it is all the more necessary to stress that the masses in their hundreds of millions should be organized to march toward the common goal of the four modernizations.

To organize the masses, it is essential to practice democratic centralism and to conscientiously observe iron discipline. Under no circumstances should a small number of people be allowed to take advantage of promoting democracy to practice anarchism and to take advantage of emancipating the mind to advocate bourgeois liberalization and to undermine democratic centralism and revolutionary discipline.

Second, anarchism advocates and seeks individual absolute democracy and freedom and regards these as a sign of individual emancipation. It alleges that the future socialist society will be an anarchist state only with democracy and freedom and "without orders, authority, obedience or sanctions," in which centralism and discipline of any character will be opposed. Marxism holds that democracy and centralism are the unity of opposites, and so are freedom and necessity. Democracy basically means rule by the majority of the people. The majority must be united in will and action in order to exercise their rule.

Shortly after the victory of the October Revolution, Lenin stressed the need to "establish the strictest system of personal responsibility and to carry out order unconditionally, conscientiously and according to discipline while doing labor." This concept was regarded as one of democracy's two functions. (See "Collected Works of Lenin", Vol X, p 193.) This concept of Lenin's is very profound.

Freedom essentially means the cognition and transformation of necessity. One enjoys freedom to the extent to which he has known and transformed necessity. For instance, before people knew the principles of space flight and made spaceships, they did not enjoy the freedom of space flight. From this it can be seen that either democracy or freedom is relative. The individual absolute democracy and freedom advocated by anarchism have always been utopian illusions. These illusions always corrupt the proletariat. Today they play a role in undermining our organizations and discipline and in interfering with and disrupting our march toward the four modernizations.

Finally, anarchism proceeds from advocating absolute democracy and freedom and opposing centralism and discipline to opposing all authority, states and governments, including the states of the dictatorship of the proletariat with governments practicing democratic centralism. Bakunin uttered the nonsense that in the future society, "There will be no authority above all, because authority--the state--is an absolute evil." Marxism holds that society is an entity formed by people with given relations of production among them and that authority is objectively based on united activities by people. A certain degree of authority and obedience is always necessary for society of any kind.

## GUANGMING RIBAO ON EDUCATION THROUGH LABOR

HK211338 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 9 Dec 79 p 3 HK

[Article by Yu Haocheng: "Education Through Labor Is an Essential Measure for Strengthening the Legal System and Maintaining Law and Order"]

[Text] "There are people who never commit major offenses, but repeatedly commit minor ones. They make the public security bureau extremely angry and put the court into an extremely difficult position." This reveals a common phenomenon in society. There are some people who often disrupt social order and refuse to mend their ways despite repeated admonitions. They think that as long as they do not commit major offenses, they will not be punished and that committing minor offenses is not anything serious because they can still remain at large. Though the number of such people is not great, we cannot underestimate the destructive effect they have on the country and the people.

Of course, the people's government will certainly not sit by and watch these unhealthy tendencies without doing something about them. The people are never helpless in dealing with various kinds of criminals. The 12th session of the 5th NPC Standing Committee approved and adopted the "supplementary stipulations on education through labor" of the State Council on 29 November 1979. These stipulations were then announced and put into force by the State Council. They were formulated and issued to counter this phenomenon.

Education through labor was practiced in line with the "resolutions on the issue of education through labor" approved by the 78th session of the 1st NPC Standing Committee on 1 August 1957 and announced by the State Council on 3 August of that year. It is a compulsory means of educating and transforming people and it is also a way of giving them jobs. Education through labor is different from reform through labor. Although they both refer to compulsory education and reform through labor, there is a marked difference between them. Reform through labor is intended for criminals who have been sentenced by the people's courts. It is a legal disciplinary measure. On the other hand, education through labor is for those who have not been sentenced by the people's courts and are citizens who have not been deprived of their political rights. According to the State Council's "resolutions on education through labor," the following are four types of people who should be taken in and educated through labor:

1. Those who are not engaged in honest work; those who have behaved like hooligans or have committed acts including robberies or swindles but whose criminal responsibilities have not been investigated and affixed; and those who have violated public order and management but have refused to mend their ways despite repeated admonitions.
2. Those who have committed minor counterrevolutionary or antisocialist reactionary offences and whose criminal responsibilities have not been investigated and affixed, but have been expelled from units such as organs, organizations, enterprises and schools and have no opportunity to earn a living.
3. Those in units including organs, organizations, enterprises and schools who are able to work but over a long period of time have refused to work or have disrupted discipline and public security and have been expelled. They have no opportunity to earn a living.
4. Those who have refused to accept the jobs offered to them or the posts they have been transferred to or those who have rejected advice given to them on taking up work and production, but have continuously caused trouble willfully, obstructed public affairs and have never mended their ways despite repeated admonitions.

Since education through labor began in August 1957, under the leadership of the people's government, a number of people have been taken in and transformed through work, production and political education in the education-through-labor centers. They have gradually built up the concept of being patriotic and law-abiding and have begun to feel it an honor to work. They have mastered the work and production skills and have formed the habit of enjoying work. They have turned over a new leaf, followed the correct path and have been transformed from people who once idled about and did no decent work to laborers who earn their own living or have been transformed from mischievous people on the verge of committing crimes to law-abiding citizens. Over two decades of practice has proved that education through labor has indeed achieved notable results. It has played a positive and beneficial role in cracking down on law-breakers, maintaining law and order in society, protecting the people's interests and educating and redeeming people. Of course, everything divides into two. There have been shortcomings and mistakes in some places in the work of education through labor. For example, some people who meet the requirements of education through labor have not been admitted in time, this means that the disruption of social order by lawbreakers has been overlooked. On the other hand, in some places those who have not fully met the requirements have been taken in. In these places there has not been much difference between treating these people and those criminals who must undergo reform through labor. However, we should point out that these shortcomings and mistakes have continuously been overcome and corrected after discovery. Therefore, education through labor is an important measure to strengthen the legal system, maintain law and order and educate and redeem those who have committed minor crimes or have lapsed into the verge of committing crimes. Education through labor is completely in line with the spirit of Article 32 of the criminal law. It is realistic and practicable and must be carried on and improved in the future.

In view of the changes in the situation in these years, the "resolutions on the issue of education through labor" announced by the State Council more than two decades ago seem imperfect. To fit in with the criminal law and the law of criminal procedure adopted by the 2d session of the 5th NPC, the 12th session of the 5th NPC Standing Committee added the following stipulations on the basis of summing up both the positive and negative experiences gained in the work of education through labor in the past:

1. Education-through-labor organs. These organs were originally under the coleadership and comanagement of the local administration and public security departments. To further strengthen leadership, a change has been made in the supplementary stipulations: The people's government of various provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities, and both large and medium cities must set up education-through-labor management, committees made up of people in charge of the civil administration, public security and labor departments who will lead and manage the work of education through labor.

2. The educational scope of education through labor. The original resolutions did not impose any restrictions on a district's intake of people. To meet the situation that most people in need of education through labor live in large and medium cities, these supplementary stipulations state that only people in large and medium cities who need education through labor should be admitted. The range of admittance has thus become much narrower. The education-through-labor management committee will examine and approve those who need education through labor.

3. The time limit of education through labor. The original resolutions did not set a time limit for education through labor and thus it was hard to tackle the specific problems which arose in practice. Practice has proved that setting a time limit, which gives hope to people undergoing education through labor, is beneficial to mobilizing their enthusiasm for transformation and production. Since education through labor is a measure of compulsory education and transformation, its aims will not be achieved if the duration is too short. However, if it takes too long it will not be in line with the seriousness of the offense. Therefore, the supplementary stipulations set a time limit of 1 to 3 years which can be extended for a year when necessary.

4. The issue of not being discriminated against politically. Due to the existence of leftist ideas in previous years, particularly under the influence of the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," those who were educated through labor were often discriminated against politically and even their family members suffered. Now, the supplementary stipulations state that there should be no discrimination against the family members and children of those who undergo education through labor. This fully embodies the proletarian policy of providing ways out. It is very beneficial to uniting, educating and reforming vast numbers of people and mobilizing their enthusiasm to march toward the four modernizations in solidarity.

5. The supervision of education through labor by the people's procuratorates. To better implement the government's principles and policies on education through labor, make the work meet the requirements of the legal system and have the public security and procuratorial organs fully coordinate and check it. The supplementary stipulations state that the people's procuratorates should supervise the activities of the education-through-labor organs. When the people undergoing education through labor have any objection, or when the education-through-labor organs do not comply with the State Council's resolutions or the supplementary stipulations, they can appeal to the procuratorate.

We believe that when the State Council's resolutions and supplementary stipulations on education through labor have been put into force and when the special regulations of crimes including "regulations regarding the punishment of violating public security and management" are carried out continuously, the government and the people will be armed with weapons of the legal system. We will be able to forcefully punish criminals who severely disrupt social order and effectively deal with those who do not commit major offenses but repeatedly commit minor ones and those who often disrupt public security but their criminal responsibilities have not been investigated and affixed due to the slowness of their offenses. Education through labor is absolutely necessary and extremely beneficial in strengthening the socialist legal system, safeguarding social order, maintaining good production order, work order teaching order, the order of the masses' livelihood and safeguarding the four modernizations.

## SHANDONG'S BAI RUBING SPEAKS ON ECONOMIC TASKS

SK201430 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Dec 79 SK

[Text] According to our sources, Bai Rubing, chairman of the Shandong Provincial Revolutionary Committee, in his work report of the provincial revolutionary committee, pointed out: In order to readjust the economy in our province, great attention must be paid now to carrying out the following 10 tasks:

1. Readjust the proportions of the components of agriculture and speed up the development of agriculture. It is necessary to correctly and comprehensively implement the principle of taking grain as the key link, insuring an all-round development, suiting measures to local conditions and concentrating efforts on certain favorable production, to continue promoting grain production and to properly expand the planting areas of soybean, millet and other minor food grains. While guaranteeing a ceaseless increase in grain production, it is necessary to grasp the development of cash crops and diversified economy with concentrated efforts and to be determined to increase the output of cotton, peanut, and other cash crops within a couple of years. Great efforts should be made to develop forestry, animal husbandry, sideline and fishery production and commune and brigade run enterprises, continuously do a good job in farmland capital construction and agricultural mechanization, constantly improve the conditions for production and bring about a new situation in which agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline and fisheries are all developing simultaneously.

2. Speed up the development of localities where economy is backward and promote a balanced development among localities. Production has developed rather slowly in Huimin, Dezhou, Heze and Liaocheng prefectures in our province. Linyi Prefecture is another one where economy is lagging behind. These five prefectures have a wide range of farming area, barren hills, uncultivated land and great production potential. However, their major problem is that they all lack substantial resources and thus are unable to expand reproduction. The broad masses of people in these prefectures should carry on the spirit of self-reliance, work hard for the prosperity of the country, carry out pioneer work living simple lives and rely on themselves to bring about an upswing in the economy. All provincial departments should consider helping these prefectures to develop the economy as an unshirkable duty, give both financial and material support to their major projects and help them quicken the pace in developing the economy.

3. Readjust the proportions of the components of industry, be determined to push forward light industry, textile industry and electronic industry and speed up the development of all industries. In order to readjust industry, it is necessary to base plans on what is available now, give full play to potentials of enterprises, emphasize the development of light industry, textile industry and electronic industry, promote accordingly coal, petroleum and power production and transportation, reduce the number of metallurgical products and machines which are in full supply and earnestly do a good job in agricultural oriented production. In accordance with the principle of carrying out coordination among specialized departments, it is imperative to actively carry out a reorganization of industry, rationalize the proportions of the components industry and develop industrial production in our province at high speed. In drawing up plans for supplies, it is necessary to guarantee that priority be given to supplying raw materials, fuel and power to the light, textile and electronics industries, in accordance with a rational quota and their requirements. It is also necessary to meet their manpower needs.

While emphasizing the development of light, textile and electronics industries, conscientious efforts should be made to strengthen the weak links of the coal, petroleum, power and transportation industries, to readjust successfully the existing enterprises, to stop the production of those goods which are in full supply, to promote the production of those goods which are in short supply, to produce what is needed most, to carry out technical transformations, to give full play to the potentials of existing enterprises, to strive to improve the quality of products, to increase the specifications of products and to better suit the needs of the development of the national economy.

4. Readjust the scale of capital construction and strive to make full use of the results of investment. The key to reducing the scale of the capital construction front lies in conscientiously reviewing the projects under construction. We must have great determination and adopt resolute measures to stop or put off projects if the reports on the natural resources to be exploited has not yet been confirmed, the data on hydrological and engineering geology are still unclear, there are still technical difficulties, there is no guaranteed supply of the fuel, electric power, raw and other materials required, the problem of environmental pollution has not been solved and the projects are economically unfeasible. We should concentrate our efforts on advancing those projects which should be carried out. All projects which are not included in original plans must be stopped, except for those which are urgently needed and are economically feasible. However, for such projects, we still have to go through improvised formalities in accordance with the procedures of the examination and approval of capital construction projects, otherwise, leaders of such projects will be blamed for illegal construction.

5. Readjust the links of commodity circulation chains, improve the quality of service, and give full play to the role of financial and trade work as a link. We should further implement the principle of developing the economy and insuring supplies and make up our minds to facilitate the flow of commodities and enliven financial and trade work. We should correctly understand and handle the relationships between service and supervision and between production and circulation, actively solve problems hampering the development of production and circulation of commodities and vigorously support the agricultural and industrial production. Government organizations and economic departments at all levels should all pay great attention to foreign trade and make concerted efforts to earn more foreign exchange for the four modernizations. It is necessary to actively expand the commercial network and strive to improve the quality of service. The broad masses of staff and workers on the financial and trade front should be proud of and responsible for their own work, improve management and administration and their service attitude, raise the level of service and wholeheartedly serve the people.

6. Launch a deep-going and sustained movement to increase production and practice economy, vigorously tap potential, carry out innovation and reform and strive to make better use of energy. Increasing production and economizing are long-term principles of socialist construction. At present, we have a great potential for production. All professions and trades also have great latent capabilities to economize. It is necessary to mobilize the broad masses extensively in order to tap their potential and to economize while stressing energy conservation. We must tell the people throughout our province about the seriousness of the energy shortage and energy waste and about our latent capabilities to conserve energy. We should mobilize the masses in order to expose the instances of waste, analyze the causes and raise the people's consciousness about energy conservation. Great efforts should be made to operate marshgas projects, study and popularize the utilization of solar energy and do a good job in operating small-sized hydroelectric power stations.

Leading governmental organizations at all levels and all departments, establishments and enterprises should carry forward the glorious tradition of building the nation through thrift and hard work, practice frugality in many ways and firmly struggle against the shameful practices of exploiting class such as indulging in extravagance, waste, excessive eating and drinking, giving banquets and gifts, ostentatiousness and squandering state property.

7. Correctly handle the relation between accumulation and consumption and, on the basis of developed production, gradually improve the living conditions of the people. No matter what the circumstances are, all communes in rural areas must pay due consideration to the interests of the state, collectives and individual commune members and gradually distribute an increased proportion to commune members. Cities and towns should as much as possible increase their investments in service establishments for the people; improve the people's living conditions, public transportation, and facilities for water supply, increase the number of places for entertainment and sports, breast-feeding rooms, child-care centers, kindergartens and other welfare institutions. Attention should be paid to safety in production, providing good labor insurance and adopting active measures to solve the basic problem of unemployment for those who await jobs in cities and towns.

8. Actively and steadily reform the system of economic management and firmly implement all economic policies. In order to reform the system of economic management, we should emphasize boosting the enthusiasm of grassroots units, actively carry out experimental work in selected units to expand local management rights and combine the readjustment of market supply by putting emphasis on planning in order to promote regulation. Efforts should be made to change those policies and regulations which are not conducive to the development of collectively owned enterprises and vigorously develop collective enterprises. All industrial, agricultural and commercial undertakings and other establishments should firmly implement the principle of "to each according to his work" and "more pay for more work," overcome equalitarianism, combine material and spiritual rewards and integrate the rewards with the improvement of enterprise management.

9. Readjust and strengthen the scientific research institutes, reform educational organizations and further develop the scientific, educational, cultural, public health, physical, cultural and sports undertakings so as to meet the needs of the four modernizations.

10. Make great efforts to carry out family planning work and strictly control population growth. We must consider family planning and population control as strategic tasks. We must carry out ideological mobilization in a deep-going way, foster extensive public opinion, vigorously encourage every couple to have only one child and strictly forbid having as many as three children. We should include the population program in the national economic plan, make a unified arrangement such as the one we have for our production and construction and concentrate our efforts on family planning work two or three times within a year so as to insure the implementation of the family planning program.

Comrade Bai Rubing pointed out: The first year of the 3 years of readjustment is almost over. Our tasks for the next 2 years are very arduous. Our success or failure in next year's work will determine whether we can fulfill our task in readjusting the national economy. We must bear our future in mind, work hard to improve our present condition, do a good job in all work and strive to realize a continuous all-round bumper harvest in agriculture, a sustained and steady development in industry and new achievements in all undertakings.

I. 26 Dec 79

0 4

PRC  
EAST REGION

SHANGHAI'S WEN HUI BAO ON CONFLICTS IN ATOMIC INSTITUTE

HK141602 Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 28 Nov 79 p 1 HK

[Newsletter by WEN HUI BAO correspondent Zheng Zhong: "The Internal Friction of an Atomic Nucleus"]

[Excerpts] Editor's note: This newsletter has presented an important issue, that is, a source of energy is being wasted. Some 3 years have elapsed since the downfall of the gang of four. How come the Shanghai Atomic Nuclear Research Institute cannot shift its work focus to scientific research? How come the party's policy toward the intellectuals cannot be implemented effectively in this research institute? How come the scientific and technical personnel in this research institute cannot concentrate their energy on scientific research with a personal ease of mind? Why do all these problems remain unsolved for such a long period? One of the important reasons is that, affected and corroded by the pernicious factional influence, the principal leading cadres of the Shanghai Atomic Nuclear Research Institute are mutually obstructing one another in work, thus causing internal friction. How can we feel at ease and justify letting such a situation remain uncorrected at a time when the people of the whole country are going after the four modernizations with united efforts? We hope that the Shanghai Atomic Nuclear Research Institute and leading departments concerned will adopt effective measures to promptly eliminate this kind of internal friction. We also hope that the handful of units where internal friction exists will take necessary steps to rectify the situation for the good of the four modernizations. [end editor's note]

I

Going in and out of an assembly hall devoted to scientific meetings often gives one the feeling that this is a treasure house of talent and a source of wisdom. Mathematicians, geneticists and physicists have one by one become young again, talking enthusiastically about various things, from the theory of scientific classics to the latest scientific ideas in the world today.

It was rather quiet in a corner of a teahouse. Nuclear physicist Zhang Jiahua and I were sitting there leisurely talking. He is a member of the Shanghai Atomic Nuclear Research Institute of the Academy of Sciences of China and president of the Shanghai Municipal Atomic Nuclear Society. Zhang Jiahua was one of a group of scientists who returned to China from the United States shortly after liberation, as mentioned in a foreign report entitled "The Flow of U.S. Talent into China" not long ago. We talked about how he managed to return from the United States and about his scientific research work.

After his return to China, to meet its needs in the peaceful use of atomic energy, he studied isotopes and their use. He trained a large number of isotope workers for the country.

"Are you studying anything new now?" I asked.

"It is very difficult to get things going," he answered curtly and steered the subject of conversation to something else. He said that he had difficulty reading and that sometimes he could hardly recognize someone that he knew at a short distance.

"Let us talk in the office." I wanted him to go to the atomic nuclear research institute.

"No. Don't take me there." He spoke in a low voice with a pleading tone.

I. 26 Dec 79

0 5

PRC  
EAST REGION

"Why?" I asked if anything troubled him.

"I am afraid of getting involved with contradictions. I can't take any more stress." After he said this, he very politely left me. He seemed to be unwilling to continue the conversation.

Why should this scientist still have a "feeling of tension" when science is enjoying springtime? This problem weighed on my mind.

## II

Two days later, I went to the atomic nuclear research institute, I did not look for Zhang Jiahua. I just nodded in recognition when I saw him by chance in the mess hall.

Apart from Zhang Jiahua, I also knew some comrades in the atomic nuclear research institute. On seeing me, they always said:

"It is a shame that overhead comes to over 10,000 yuan per day. The results that could be achieved do not fully justify the costs to the state!"

"Why?" I always like to question people like this, perhaps for professional reasons.

"Because, it is a case of too much internal friction in our institute," the comrades of the institute answered me in the same vein.

Was it that a new problem like "internal friction" had developed in their research and its scientific laws could not be immediately grasped, thereby hampering scientific research?

With this problem in mind, I visited various research offices. I spent several days talking with scientific research workers and administrative cadres. I asked how their scientific research results had been achieved and what were their plans for the development of scientific research. I talked quite freely with them about a wide range of subjects.

"If we do not work hard now, how much more time do we have left to do our work? Several department chiefs said this with a note of anxiety in their voices. They ranged in age from 47 to over 50. Their state of mind was understandable, as one noted flecks of white in their hair and wrinkles around the corners of their eyes.

"If you want to exert yourselves, you may as well do so!" I said.

"Things are not that simple. There is no one to lead us in professional matters." They then spelled out a long list of problems facing them: The institute had no knowledgeable leader. It has no academic committee and no academic groups. There was no one in charge of academic studies. There was no way to have scientific research results assessed and no way to be represented at international academic exchange meetings. There were no regulations and systems geared to the laws of scientific research. Scientific research workers could freely take up research subjects and the leadership could freely stop them. This created chaos in management. The system for controlling scientific research was imperfect. No one cared when trouble arose....

After spending 2 days talking with them, I did a lot of thinking.

DATE

I. 26 Dec 79

0 6

PRC

EAST REGION

TEXT

If there was no one in charge of professional matters, could there be a lack of talent in the institute? To my knowledge, the institute now had Zhang Jiahua and Cheng Xiaowu as research workers and Huang Tiansheng as chief engineer. In addition, there were 12 assistant research workers and deputy chief engineers. Why could we not shatter the idea of "ranking people according to seniority" and give full play to the collective wisdom of those old experts and middle-aged backbone scientific research workers in promoting scientific research work?

When I saw the party committee secretary, I told him what the scientific research workers had said. He scratched his head as he spoke in an annoyed voice. "Yes, the system for controlling professional matters is less than sound. The party committee has no professional advisers. There are many things that we dare not trouble ourselves about." He cited cases where a lack of professional knowledge led to some work being done blindly. It seemed that he also wanted very much to have a perfect system for controlling the professional affairs of the institute. The party committee had called a meeting to discuss this problem and was prepared to submit a list of appointments to the higher-level party organization.

However, the party committee failed to reach unanimous agreement on such an important issue bearing on the development of the whole institute's scientific research efforts--an issue calling for immediate attention. This made it impossible for the party committee to submit a report to the higher-level party organization. As a result, the secretary of the party committee handed in a personal report in the form of a suggestion. Why should there have been a difference of opinion? What was the cause of the disagreements? It was said that there had been a difference of opinion on the choice of persons to be appointed.

### III

With the lack of high-powered professional leading groups, many problems encountered in scientific research could not be easily solved. A case in point was the study of breathing control practiced by the Chinese to increase physical strength.

Logically speaking, the two chief leading officials of the party committee should have adopted a scientific attitude toward this concrete scientific research subject--studying all relevant material, analyzing its advantages and disadvantages, unifying everyone's thinking and making the decision about whether or not to support it. Why did they fail to do so? Given an academic committee or someone in charge of professional affairs, a proper judgment or decision would have been made.

I discovered that this was not an isolated incident. I heard people say that problems discussed among party committee members immediately became known after a meeting, whether or not they were intended for public consumption. Before a thing had been accomplished or an official decision had been made, the whole matter had become the talk of the town. A great deal of work ended up being "held up" or given up. Party committee members also talked among the masses, pointing out who was on whose side and saying things incompatible with the organizational principles. This complicated matters. Thus, some people were unconsciously influenced by factions. Scientific research workers said: "They just want to have more people on their side." Many scientific research workers were quite dissatisfied with this state of affairs. They said: "We want to be promoters of the four modernizations. We don't want to take sides with any group." Could the leading officials of the party committee pay attention to this state of mind among the scientific research workers? During my visit, I noted that they were so occupied with various points of disagreement that they scarcely noticed this state of mind.

LAST LINE

I. 26 Dec 79

0 7

PRC  
EAST REGION

IV

After dinner one evening, I went to the place where they worked on the development of cyclotrons. I wanted to know something about Chief Engineer Huang Tiansheng. This old technician was one of the founders of this atomic nuclear research institute. He is a Communist Party member and a serious worker. It turned out that as department chief and chief engineer in this institute, he scanned diagrams late into the night. As mathematical problems arose, he personally checked relevant data and guided the research workers in finding a solution. During the Great Cultural Revolution, he suffered from a mental breakdown under the persecution of the "gang of four." He was rehabilitated after a review of his case. After that he drove himself mercilessly working day and night. He is now sick, but even in the hospital he is still writing to the party committee offering advice and suggestions, as he could not get scientific research out of his mind.

Since he was still in the hospital, I did not see him. I talked with the chief of this department about Huang Tiansheng. The chief said: "Huang Tiansheng has organizational and management abilities. He was originally a chief engineer, but his official title has so far not been announced."

I asked: "Why has no announcement been made?" He could not give an answer. I thought that this was something he did not have the authority to do. I asked what he thought of Huang Tiansheng.

He said: "He is an intellectual who looks down upon worker masters and is a bit cocky."

"In what way?" I asked.

"He wanted to establish an academic committee and be a member of the committee. He also wanted to join the Communist Party."

On hearing this, I thought of what another comrade said about Huang Tiansheng, "Huang Tiansheng became sick this time because of all that he heard about himself." Why were so many things said about him and why were things made so difficult for a really knowledgeable intellectual subjected to many years of persecution by the "gang of four" who now wants to work?

If the masses had a different opinion of him, why did the leadership of the party committee fail to do what it should have done?

It was getting very dark as I left the place. I walked through the gardenlike courtyard of the institute and the scented air reminded me of its beautiful surroundings. Back at the living quarters of the institute, I leafed through the notebook kept there. Known as "makeup lessons on the criterion of truth associated with real life in the institute," the notebook was a record of speeches made by middle-level cadres of the whole institute at study classes on the criterion of truth. In many of these speeches, criticisms and views were put forward about "internal friction" in the party committee. In this notebook, several passages caught my eye: "How much time do the chief leading officials of this institute have for scientific undertakings. It seems that they do not have any time for them and have devoted all their time to 'internal friction.'" "The party committee has still not shifted the focus of its work to scientific research. We can no longer wait; otherwise, the melon will drop before it is ripe."

These searing words gave me quite a jolt. As I thought of the above conditions, I began to understand the meaning of "internal friction."

I. 26 Dec 79

08

PRC  
EAST REGION

V

In spite of everything, I decided to look for Zhang Jiahua in his office. It so happened that he had gone to Beijing to attend an enlarged meeting on the affairs of the Academy of Sciences of China. After talking with others in his office, I found out that a few years after his return from the United States, he was suspected of being a secret agent. Since then he had been a target of investigation and supervision. When the "gang of four" ran wild, this "secret agent suspect" almost lost his life. Only after a recent review of his case was he cleared. It turned out that all the charges against him had been fabricated.

At this time he should be allowed to work to his full potential. However, he is not. Some research workers told me that once a higher-level department told Zhang Jiahua to attend a meeting. He was the only one invited, as clearly stated in the notification. However, the management of the institute insisted on sending some people with him, saying, "If you go alone, it is not so easy to know what should be done after your return." If Zhang Jiahua attended the meeting alone, it was impossible to thoroughly carry out the assignment brought back by him. Was this argument prompted by real concern over the fulfillment of an assignment or just a show of distrust? This old scientists understood well. His "feeling of tension" was understandable.

But Zhang Jiahua remained a keen worker. He always had the development of our scientific undertakings in mind and wanted to make new contributions to science. Those research workers who worked with him said that he showed a great interest in the problem of energy and was prepared to start a new field of research. Such a spirit was commendable. They all requested the leadership to let this old scientist work to his full potential.

Zhang Jiahua's desire to study the problem of energy gave me an inspiration. Why not let me take up the problem of "energy" in this institute? This institute had over 1,000 people, 800 of whom were research and technical workers. Most were middleaged. After over 20 years of research work they had a good background in specialized fields. They were a valuable source of "energy." This institute also had a large number of middle-aged cadres of relatively high political caliber. They knew the situation as a whole and took collective interests into consideration. They had worked in rural areas for over 20 years, enduring every hardship. Were they also not a valuable source of "energy"? In the theory research department, I ran into several comrades concerned with fundamental theoretical studies. They read in their office late into the night. Though they received relatively low pay, they never stopped contributing their energies.

There were also workers in the forefront of research. Due to poor protective facilities and poor laboratory ventilation, their health suffered but they still drove themselves very hard. They reported their conditions to the two chief leading cadres of the party committee and demanded that concern be shown for the lives of research workers and that their working conditions be improved. The work of this institute is closely related to the development of the national economy. It also provides great possibilities for tapping new resources. With the development of scientific research work and a greater degree of self-determination granted to research organs on an experimental basis, could they be given some economic benefits to improve the welfare of research workers? On this problem, a deputy secretary of the party committee and a deputy director of the institute said to me: "If we do anything to arouse the interests of intellectuals, bonuses and welfare, then research workers will become confused in their thinking." "It seems that some people have taken the side of intellectuals." I thought that if a leading cadre of a research unit refused to understand intellectuals and to show them concern and sympathize with them, how could he exercise leadership?

LAST LINE

I. 26 Dec 79

0 9

PRC  
EAST REGION

The research workers of this institute did not relax their efforts just because they did not receive the kind of concern that they deserved. Living with the research workers made one feel that they were all trying to tap their energies to the fullest and were unwilling to let their energies go to waste through "internal friction." Here something should be said about those comrades working in the factory attached to this institute. This factory was originally also affected by "internal frictions" to a relatively serious degree. After an overhaul, it underwent a tremendous change. The enthusiasm of the worker comrades was called into full play. Of the 42 workers in its three main teams, 20 won red banners in labor emulation drives. They let their own energies fuel the four modernizations.

"The problems confronting our institute have assumed such serious proportions that they must be solved. Their early solution can allow the early diversion of our energies into the four modernizations." This is the common demand voiced by the comrades of the whole institute.

To solve this institute's problems, the leading group of the party committee must make great efforts. But this is not enough. The higher-level party organization should also take energetic measures. When will the higher-level party organization announce the necessary measures to solve these problems? The comrades of the whole institute are waiting.

After this visit to the atomic nuclear research institute, I feel strongly that this kind of "internal friction" is a great hindrance to the realization of the four modernizations. Broadly speaking, does such "internal friction" exist in factories, schools and some other scientific research units? If it does, "internal friction" should be turned into a source of energy. What a great stimulation such a source of energy would be to the four modernizations!

Let us effect a revolutionary change and turn "internal friction" into a source of energy.

#### SHANGHAI REDRESSES CULTURAL REVOLUTION CASES

OW221436 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Dec 79 OW

[Text] According to a JIEFANG RIBAO report, during the 10 years of the Great Cultural Revolution there were more than 220,000 cases in Shanghai in which people were wronged, misjudged or framed by Lin Biao and the gang of four and their sworn followers. As of now, more than 90 percent of the cases in which cadres and masses were persecuted have been reviewed with many frameups and wrong cases redressed. In addition, those who were wrongly persecuted to death have been exonerated. At the same time, issues left over from the struggle against rightists have been reviewed, and the work of removing the labels on rightists has been totally completed. The great majority of wrong cases have been corrected. The landlords and rich peasants who have abided by the law and worked hard for a long time have had the labels on them completely removed. The policies regarding cadres, intellectuals and former industrialists and businessmen have been almost completely implemented.

In the past 2 years, the party and government organs throughout the city have scored tremendous achievements in busily and energetically carrying out their work, creating a favorable political condition for consolidating the political situation of stability and unity and insuring the smooth development of the four modernizations. The policy regarding the Kuomintang defectors who had rebelled and come over to our side is being implemented step by step. There is a great deal of work that still needs to be done in this regard. As for those cases which have been reviewed and redressed, there are still some problems and work to be done. The party organizations at all levels are summing up their experiences. They are resolved to act upon the established policies of the party and carry out well this work which is of great benefit to the party and people.

LAST LINE

## XI ZHONGXUN PRESIDES OVER GUANGDONG PRESIDUM MEETINGS

## Work Report Discussion

HK230746 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 20 Dec 79 HK

[Text] The Presidium of the Guangdong Provincial People's Congress session held its second meeting in the afternoon of 20 December with Comrade Xi Zhongxun presiding. The meeting listened to an explanation by Secretary General Huang Jingbo of the status of delegates' discussion of the government work report. He said: In the past 3 days of discussion, the representatives have brought democracy into play and each has aired his own views. All of them have agreed that the report by Comrade Xi Zhongxun conforms to the spirit of the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee and the spirit of the central instructions on the special policy and flexible measures for Guangdong. The report's estimate of work in Guangdong in these past 2 years conforms to the actual situation of Guangdong. It is practical and realistic. The report's views on the tasks of future work are possible and encouraging and are suited to the wishes of the people of Guangdong. The representatives all agreed with the report of Comrade Xi Zhongxun.

In the discussion, the representatives also severely criticized various problems existing in government work such as: Not having prominently grasped the shift of the focus of work; too many changes in economic policy; slow economic development; leadership style not sound enough; low work efficiency and so on. All of them also gave many valuable opinions on how to further promote agriculture in Guangdong in the future, how to make full use of the advantageous conditions of Guangdong to develop the economy and how to further implement the policy on intellectuals to develop the culture, education, scientific research and public health work of Guangdong and also how to strengthen social order and to stop illegal emigration. The second meeting of the Presidium also studied the arrangements for the agenda of the next stage of the session.

## Namelist Discussions

HK240800 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 23 Dec 79 HK

[Summary] The Presidium of the second session of the Fifth Guangdong Provincial People's Congress held its third meeting on the morning of 23 December. Comrade Xi Zhongxun presided. The meeting listened to an explanation delivered by Comrade Gong Zirong on the draft namelist of candidates for the posts of chairman, vice chairmen and members of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, provincial governor and vice governors, presidents of the provincial higher people's court and the prefectural intermediate-level people's court and the presidents of the provincial people's procuratorate and its branches. After discussion, the meeting approved the namelist and decided to submit the lists to the delegations for discussion. The meeting also approved a draft explanation on the elections of the second session of the fifth provincial people's congress.

## GUANGDONG HOLDS FIFTH PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

HK230752 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 21 Dec 79 HK

[Summary] The second session of the Fifth Guangdong Provincial People's Congress held a full session on the morning of 21 December. At the session Yang Zhen, chairman of the provincial planning committee, gave a report on the draft economic plan for 1980. (Ai Honggong), director of the provincial finance bureau, reported on the final accounts for 1978, the implementation of the 1979 budget and the draft budget for 1980. Ma Fang, president of the provincial higher people's court, and (Zhao Lie), president of the provincial people's procuratorate, also delivered work reports. Comrade Yang Shangkun presided at the session.

## Report on Australian Visit

HK240642 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 23 Dec 79 HK

[Text] The second session of the Fifth Guangdong Provincial People's Congress held a full session in the Zhongshan Memorial Hall on the afternoon of 23 December. Zeng Dingshi, deputy leader of the provincial friendship delegation, delivered a report on the delegation's visit to New South Wales and Hong Kong. Executive Chairman Comrade Wu Nansheng presided. The participants in the second session of the fourth provincial organs attended the session as observers.

## Election of Officials

HK260742 Guangzhou City Service in Cantonese 0430 GMT 26 Dec 79 HK

[Summary] The second session of the Fifth Guangdong Provincial People's Congress held its fourth full session on the morning of 26 December, to elect the chairman, vice chairman and members of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, the governor and vice governors of the province, the president of the provincial higher people's court and the prefectural intermediate courts and the presidents of the provincial people's procuratorate and its branches. Comrade Wang Quanguo presided at the session, which was attended by 1,468 delegates.

Li Jianzhen was elected chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress and Ou Mengjue, Luo Tian, Xue Guangjun, Zhuang Tian, (Du Changtian), Zhong Ming, Xiao Junying, Yi Meihou Huang Youmou, Luo Ming, Liang Guang, Xiao Huanhui, Yun Guangying, (Wang Zhuoyao), (Li Xuexian) and Ouyang Shan were elected vice chairmen. Xi Zhongxun was elected governor of Guangdong. Yang Shangkun, Liu Tianfu, Wang Quanguo, Meng Xiande, Wang Ning, Li Jianan, Huang Jingao, Fan Xixian, Liang Weilin, Guo Dihuo, Yang Kanghua and Zeng Dingshi were elected vice governors. (Tang Guanglei) was elected president of the provincial higher people's court.

## GUANGDONG REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE OFFICIAL LI JIAREN DIES

HK241047 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 22 Dec 79 HK

[Summary] Li Jiaren, vice chairman of the Guangdong Provincial Revolutionary Committee and president of Zhongshan University, died of illness in Guangzhou on 22 December. The funeral committee for Comrade Li Jiaren has been established. It has been decided that last respects can be paid at the Guangzhou funeral parlor on 24 December between 1500-1700. The memorial meeting will be held in the hall of the provincial people's government at No 3 Dongfeng Road, Guangzhou, on 29 December at 1500. The funeral committee office is situated in rooms 227 and 328 of the provincial CCP committee office building.

## QIAO XIAOQUANG SPEAKS TO GUANGXI REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE

HK210322 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 20 Dec 79 HK

[Text] The third plenary session of the Guangxi Regional Revolutionary Committee was held in Nanning on 18 and 19 December. Revolutionary committee Chairman Qiao Xiaoguang presided and spoke. The main task of the plenary session was to prepare for the second session of the fifth regional people's congress, which will open on 22 December. The meeting discussed the regional revolutionary committee's work report to be presented at the session and approved it in principle. Liu Chonggui, Qin Yingji, Du Yi, Liao Weixiong, Xu Qihai, Huang Rong, He Yiran, (Ren Gengxin) and (Shi Qingsheng), vice chairmen of the regional revolutionary committee, attended the meeting.

## GUANGXI CPPCC SESSION EMPHASIZES UNIFICATION

HK210339 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 20 Dec 79 HK

[Summary] The second session of the Fourth Guangxi Regional CPPCC Committee opened in Nanning on 20 December. This meeting will continue to study and implement the spirit of the second session of the Fifth NPC and the second session of the Fifth National CPPCC, and further mobilize all circles to strive to speed up the building of the four modernizations in Guangxi. Five hundred and two CPPCC members are attending the session.

Qin Yingji, chairman of the regional CPPCC committee, delivered the opening addresses in which he spoke on the agenda for the session and the nature and tasks of the CPPCC. Mo Naiqun, vice chairman of the regional CPPCC committee, then delivered a work report. He noted: "In accordance with the spirit of the NPC Standing Committee's letter to the Taiwan compatriots, we must actively cooperate with the departments concerned to carry out propaganda and unity work among the Taiwan compatriots and figures of all circles in Taiwan, and thus contribute to the great cause of unifying the motherland. At the same time we must cooperate with the departments concerned to do a good job of work with regard to Hong Kong and Macao compatriots and Overseas Chinese compatriots living abroad, to expand the patriotic united front."

## QIN YINGJI REPORTS TO GUANGXI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION

HK230812 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 22 Dec 79 HK

[Summary] The second session of the Fifth Guangxi Regional People's Congress opened in Nanning on 22 December, attended by 1,151 delegates. The executive chairmen present on the opening day were Qiao Xiaoguang, Liu Chonggui, Qin Yingji, Huang Rong, Zhao Maoxun, Zhou Guangchun, Xiao Han, Du Yi, Liao Weixiong, Xu Qihai, Mo Naiqun, He Yiran, (Ren Gengxin), (Shi Qingsheng), (Shi Zhaotang) and Liang Huaxin. Comrade Qiao Xiaoguang declared the session open and delivered the opening speech.

Comrade Qin Yingji, vice chairman of the regional revolutionary committee, delivered a work report. "The report was in three parts. The first part reviewed how, since the 1st session of the 5th regional people's congress, having basically completed the mass movement to expose and criticize the gang of four, the autonomous region has implemented the spirit of the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee and the 2nd session of the 5th NPC and is gradually shifting the focus of work to socialist modernization. Great achievements have been scored on all fronts. The second part summed up the positive and negative experiences. Qin Yingji dwelt on a number of points: 1) seriously absorb the lesson of inflating the class struggle and correctly handle the class struggle in the socialist period; 2) truly improve the situation of scattering of leadership effort and unswervingly shift the focus of work to socialist modernization; 3) correctly handle the relations between the material interests of the state, the collective and the individual and insure that the people of all nationalities can become rich as rapidly as possible; and 4) it is essential to proceed from reality in carrying out economic construction.

"In the third part of his work report, Comrade Qin Yingji cited 10 tasks: 1) consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity; 2) do well in readjusting the national economy; 3) seriously implement the party's economic policies and fully mobilize the activism of the cadres and masses; 4) extensively launch the movement to increase production and practice economy; 5) strengthen the cardinal links in commodity circulation and stimulate the development of industrial and agricultural production; 6) actively employ foreign capital, technology and equipment and strive to expand exports; 7) get a thoroughly good grasp of planned parenthood work and

I. 26 Dec 79

P 4

PRC  
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

strive to reduce the population growth rate; 8) make great efforts to improve cultural and scientific standards to meet the demands of the four modernizations; 9) bring socialist democracy into play and put the socialist legal system on a sound basis; and 10) strengthen the building of political power and improve leadership style."

#### OFFSHORE DRILLING TEAM FINDS OIL, GAS NEAR HAINAN

HK260532 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 25 Dec 79 HK

[Excerpts] Under the premise of putting quality first, the South China Sea oil prospecting command of the Ministry of Petroleum Industry has speeded up prospecting work and fulfilled the year's task of drilling 60,000 meters 18 days ahead of schedule. The command has found industrial oil and gas in relatively large quantities and of relatively good quality near Hainan and elsewhere.

Despite interference and sabotage by Soviet and Vietnamese big and small hegemonism, the Nanhai No 1 oil-drilling ship has persistently carried out drilling in the sea. The crew often braved temperatures above 40 degrees to crash-install and repair equipment, thus insuring the speed and quality of drilling wells. The ship set nine new records including the highest number of meters drilled in 1 day at sea. The No 32660 drilling team, named the "iron man-type team" by the Ministry of Petroleum Industry, has done well in recycling waste in the past 1 year and has saved 170,000 yuan. The Ministry of Petroleum Industry has praised the team for this.

#### HUBEI SCHEDULES PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION IN JAN

HK260303 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Dec 79 HK

[Text] The Hubei Provincial Revolutionary Committee convened a plenary session in Wuchang on 25 December. Chairman Chen Pixian presided and spoke. The plenary session decided to convene the second session of the fifth provincial people's congress on 8 January 1980. The current plenary session will sum up work of the past 2 years and discuss the work tasks for 1980.

#### HUNAN CPPCC SESSION EMPHASIZES UNITED FRONT WORK

HK230829 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Dec 79 HK

[Summary] The third plenary session of the Fourth Hunan Provincial CPPCC Committee opened in Changsha on 21 December. The opening ceremony was attended by Shang Zijin, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee and other provincial CPPCC vice chairmen.

Shang Zijin delivered the opening speech. He said: "The united front in the new period is a revolutionary patriotic united front. The principles and tasks of the united front and the CPPCC in the new period are to unite all possible forces, mobilize all positive factors at home and abroad, strive to turn negative factors into positive ones, uphold and develop the political situation of stability and unity and strive together to build China into a powerful modern socialist state, accomplish the return of Taiwan to the motherland and fulfill the great cause of unifying the motherland." He expressed the hope that the session would be one of unity and victory, which would stimulate the four modernizations.

Ding Wei, director of the united front department of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC, then delivered a work report. Group discussions followed.

I. 26 Dec 79

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
SOUTHWEST REGION

Q 1

SICHUAN OPENS PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION

HK210208 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 20 Dec 79 HK

[Summary] The second session of the Fifth Sichuan Provincial People's Congress opened in Chengdu on 20 December. The session is being attended by 1,904 delegates from all parts of the province. Du Xinyuan, executive chairman of the session, declared the session, open. Comrade Xu Mengxia delivered the opening speech. After outlining the agenda of the session, he said: "This meeting must implement the spirit of the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, the 2nd session of the 5th NPC, and Comrade Ye Jianying's National Day speech, sum up work in the province since the 1st session of the 5th provincial people's congress, and mobilize the people of all nationalities in the province to go all out, aim high and work in concert to fight well the first campaign for accomplishing the four modernizations and to speed up the pace of socialist modernization in the province."

Xu Mengxia then reviewed the fine situation in the province since the gang of four were smashed, and continued: "To further develop the excellent situation in the province, we must uphold the four basic principles, clear away interference from the left and right and devote all our energy to carrying out socialist modernization. Economic work is the greatest politics and the overriding central task. There are currently many problems awaiting a solution. Some of them are problems of the people's economic life and some are social and political problems. We must start off with economic work in solving these problems. If the economy is not run well, these problems can never be solved well. This session must concentrate on discussing and studying problems of economic work. We must now seriously implement the principle of readjustment, restructuring, rectification and improvement and gradually bring the province onto the track of sustained, proportioned and rapid development. Sichuan has great potential for developing industrial and agricultural production. We must continue to eradicate the remnant poison of the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four, boldly emancipate our minds and make great efforts to carry out innovations. We must destroy those frameworks which hinder the development of the productive forces, fully tap our potentials, rapidly develop the social productive forces, promote the national economy in a soundly-based way and gradually improve the people's material and cultural living standards."

Comrade Lu Dadong then delivered a work report on behalf of the provincial revolutionary committee. "The report was in three parts: 1) the great turning point, profound changes; 2) implement the eight-character principle and advance while carrying out readjustment; and 3) uphold the political situation of stability and unity and insure the smooth progress of building the four modernizations."

SICHUAN RIBAO CALLS FOR ENLIVENING RURAL ECONOMY

HK201255 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 18 Dec 79 HK

["Report" On SICHUAN RIBAO 19 December commentator's article: "A Fundamental Measure to Enliven the Rural Economy--Second Argument for Emancipating the Mind, Implementing the Policies and Enlivening the Rural Economy"]

[Excerpts] The article said: Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, more and more comrades have recognized the importance of respecting the self-management rights of production teams. Due to this, our comrades have scored new and gratifying achievements in leading this year's agricultural production. Cadres of production teams and the masses of commune members have warmly supported showing respect for the self-management rights. However, judging from the situation throughout the province, we realize that the problems in respecting the self-management rights of production teams have not been satisfactorily solved.

I. 26 Dec. 79

Q 2

PRC

SOUTHWEST REGION

The situation of encroaching on the self-management rights of production teams still seriously exists in some areas. Why is it that from the day the gang of four were smashed to this day the self-management rights of production teams have been and are still being infringed upon again and again? One reason is that the pernicious influence of the gang of four has not been eradicated and that our comrades have not completely abandoned the ultraleftist style of giving arbitrary and impracticable directions. Another reason is that many of our comrades fear the ultraleftist line promoted by the gang of four, still have lingering fears and have not cleared up some of their muddled ideas. It seems to them that having production teams exercise self-management rights means running counter to state plans, rejecting the party's leadership, giving up scientific farming and exclusively following the crooked ways of capitalism. Therefore, we must sum up practical experiences and raise our understanding to truly understand the need to respect the self-management rights of production teams and the relationship between respecting the self-management rights of production teams and accepting the direction of state plans, submitting ourselves to the leadership of the party, promoting scientific farming and upholding the socialist orientation.

If the implementation of this most important policy is not improved and if our production teams lose their self-management rights, a series of rural principles and policies of the party will not be implemented and the principles of seeking truth from facts, taking such measures as are suitable to local conditions and handling affairs in accordance with the natural and economic laws will be nothing but empty talk. If that is the case, our production teams will have no enthusiasm and enlivening the rural economy and quickening the pace of developing agriculture will be out of the question.

From now on, we must first try out and then gradually popularize the method of having the higher level set the norms for the output of agricultural and subsidiary products and only assign purchasing tasks. The norms for crop-growing areas are for reference only. Our production teams have the right to make their own decisions on what to grow, how much to grow and the ways to grow crops. It has frequently been discovered that some production teams have not properly formulated their plans or have not given consideration to the overall needs of the state. With regard to them, we must do painstaking ideological work, strengthen education and direct them to integrate their own plans with the state's construction work and the people's needs.

Is it true that respecting the self-management rights means rejecting the leadership of the party? The article noted: The crux of the matter is that it is imperative to draw a clear line between giving correct leadership and giving arbitrary and impracticable directions. The will of the leadership that proceeds from reality in everything, seeks truth from facts and represents the interests of the party and the masses is the (correct) leadership will. The peasants and basic-level cadres in the rural areas have always wholeheartedly supported this kind of leadership will. They have no qualms about doing the hardest manual labor in order to realize this kind of leadership will. However, the peasants and basic-level cadres in the rural areas hate and do not want to accept the so-called will of the leadership which does not proceed from reality, does not seek truth from facts and does not represent the interests of the party and the masses. The cadres and peasants of our production teams' exercise of the rights bestowed on them by the party and resist arbitrary and impracticable directions is aimed precisely at quickening the pace of developing agricultural production under the correct leadership of the party and is also aimed at making proper contributions to the state, the people and the four modernizations and enabling their production teams and fellow commune members to become prosperous more quickly.

I. 26 Dec 79

Q 3

PRC  
SOUTHWEST REGION

Stressing the importance of respecting the self-management rights of production teams of course does not mean lessening the responsibility of the leadership. On the contrary, this means that it is imperative to pay more attention to the will of the leadership. From now on, the major tasks for the party committees and governments are that they should strengthen ideological and political work through the implementation of the party's principles and policies and that they should direct and help the production teams sum up experiences, develop production and enliven the economy by adopting economic means and measures, making investigations and studies, fostering models and running pilot schemes. They must not give arbitrary and impracticable administrative directions.

Is it true that stressing the need to respect the self-management rights means obstructing the promotion of production measures and hindering scientific farming? The article noted: These worries are unnecessary ones. Bestowing the self-management rights on production teams is more advantageous to the promotion of all scientific measures to increase production output in a manner appropriate to local conditions. Only by taking such measures as are suitable to local conditions can we have scientific farming. We must not equate taking such measures as are suitable to local conditions with sticking to old ways. If we do not popularize production measures in a manner appropriate to local conditions, we are violating the scientific principle.

The SICHUAN RIBAO commentator's article said in conclusion: With regard to the view that production teams with self-management rights will certainly follow the crooked ways of capitalism and will not uphold the socialist orientation, we would like to say that this view is a great depreciation of the political consciousness of the masses of peasants and basic-level cadres who have followed the socialist road under the leadership of the party in the past 30 years. The socialist system can surely continue to overcome all difficulties, forge ahead and create a happy and glorious future. This is already the general and scientific belief of the masses of peasants. We must continue to strengthen ideological and political work among the masses of peasants.

#### XIZANG NATIONALITY POLICY LECTURE URGES EQUALITY

OW211315 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1140 GMT 19 Dec 79 OW

[Fourth in series of lectures on nationality policy: "Uphold National Equality, Strengthen National Unity"]

[Excerpts] Upholding national equality, strengthening national unity and opposing national discrimination and oppression are important aspects of our party's nationality policy as well as a basic Marxist-Leninist principle to be observed in dealing with questions of nationalities. The unification of our country, the unity of our people and the unity of our various nationalities--these are the basic guarantees of the sure triumph of our cause. They are also the basic guarantees of our successful realization of the four modernizations.

Owing to the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four, Han chauvinism developed in many places in recent years. As a result, the following phenomena often occurred in which the principles of equality among our various nationalities were violated and their unity was undermined; the rights of equality and self-government for minority nationalities were not respected; minority people were not treated as equals--they were even discriminated against and were subjected to indignities and their languages, habits and customs were not respected.

I. 26 Dec 79

Q 4

PRC  
SOUTHWEST REGION

After the downfall of the gang of four, efforts were made to bring order out of chaos while Lin Biao and the gang of four were exposed and criticized. With this, the party's policy of equality among our various nationalities was reaffirmed. As a result, the unity of our various nationalities has been strengthened.

The seven laws recently adopted by the second session of the Fifth NPC include specific stipulations on upholding the principles of equality among our various nationalities. We must resolutely uphold and implement these stipulations, wage a struggle against national discrimination and inequality of various kinds and promote the consolidation and development of the political situation of stability and unity, including the unity of our various nationalities.

However, actual inequality among various nationalities cannot be completely eliminated by political and legal guarantees alone. Actual equality among various nationalities can be realized only when vigorous efforts are made to develop minority nationality regions economically and culturally and to change some of such regions' backwardness, a legacy of history.

The people of our various nationalities, under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng, are working hard to realize the four modernizations. During this great, new Long March, we must make further efforts to build minority nationality regions economically and culturally in order to realize actual equality among our various nationalities at an early date and to usher in a bright future of common prosperity for all our nationalities.

#### AN PINGSHENG ATTENDS YUNNAN CPPCC MEETING

HK220614 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 21 Dec 79 HK

[Summary] The second and third meetings of the Fourth Yunnan Provincial CPPCC Committee's Standing Committee were held in Kunming on 19 and 21 December respectively. Present at the meetings were An Pingsheng, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and chairman of the provincial CPPCC; Li Qiming, standing secretary of the provincial CCP committee; Gao Zhiguo, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; Xue Tao, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP committee; and vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC. An Pingsheng made an important speech. Li Qiming delivered a report on the elections which will be held at the forthcoming provincial people's congress session. The meeting approved the agenda and other matters connected with the second session of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee, to be held from 24 to 31 December.

#### YUNNAN AIR FORCE UNITS INCREASE TRAINING

HK200211 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Dec 79 HK

[Text] The air force units in Yunnan completed their flying training quota for the year by the end of November. Compared with the corresponding period of last year, total flying time has increased by 12.3 percent. The flying units have generally achieved outstanding results in their yearend technical examinations. The number of transport pilots who can carry out their missions in all weather has increased by 16 times compared with last year. Aviation schools have fulfilled their task of providing large numbers of up-to-standard flying personnel for the units 2.5 months ahead of schedule.

## BEIJING CPPCC COMMITTEE SESSION ELECTS OFFICIALS

HK240618 Beijing RIBMO in Chinese 15 Dec 79 p 1 HK

[Excerpts] The second session of the Fifth Beijing Municipal CPPCC Committee has fulfilled all tasks with complete success and concluded victoriously on the morning of 14 December.

The session adopted the resolution on the work report of the municipal CPPCC Standing Committee, unanimously expressed agreement with the work report made by Vice Chairman Gao Ge and expressed satisfaction with the work carried out by the municipal CPPCC committee since the first session of the fifth municipal CPPCC committee.

Yesterday's session unanimously elected Comrade Zhao Pengfei chairman of the fifth municipal CPPCC committee. The session elected Liao Mosha, Liu Yong, Guo Buyue, Luo Qing, He Yizhang, Liang Zhengzhong, Lin Tong, Wang Ziru (female), Zhang Guangdou, Su Congzhou, Lu Zongda, Sun Fuling, Gu Junzhen and Ding Gongnan as additional vice chairmen of the fifth municipal CPPCC committee.

Attending yesterday's session were Banqen Erdini, vice chairman of the National CPPCC Committee; Nie Zhen and Qian Changzhao, members of the Standing Committee of the National CPPCC Committee; Tan Yizhi, member of the National CPPCC Committee; and Gao Ge, Xia Xiang, Hou Jingru, Wen Jiasi, Pu Jiexiu, and Lei Jieqiong, vice chairmen of the municipal CPPCC committee.

## BEIJING YOUTH FORUM SUPPORTS MEASURES ON XIDAN HALL

HK201142 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Dec 79 HK

[Summary] On the afternoon of 12 December, the China Youth Federation held a forum, which was attended by a portion of its committee members who were in Beijing. "The participants unanimously supported the opinion of the 12th session of the NPC Standing Committee on strengthening the socialist legal system, tidying up the city's social order and taking proper measures against the Xidan Wall. They praised the circular of the Beijing Municipal Revolutionary Committee and said that it conforms with the desires of the young people."

They held: "Stability and unity are the fundamental prerequisites for achieving the four modernizations." (Liu Houming), vice chairman of the China Youth Federation, said: "Achieving the four modernizations is a major issue which has a bearing on the fundamental interests of all the people and which concerns us most. People want stability and wealth and urgently need stability and unity. They are entirely absorbed in the four modernizations and no longer want to suffer."

The committee members unanimously held: "Young people are the main force for achieving the four modernizations. Without an environment of stability and unity, they cannot keep their minds on studying cultural and scientific knowledge, cannot have real ability and learning and cannot make contributions to the four modernizations."

The committee members pointed out at the forum: "While we want stability and unity, we also need democracy. Since the smashing of the gang of four, people have been free to pursue democracy." (Tao Siliang), committee member, said: "In fact, the Xidan Wall became the political dustbin of a handful of people and was a place which sabotaged socialist democracy. We must not allow a handful of people to act wildly in defiance of the law or public opinion. What we want is lively democracy which is beneficial to the growth of the young people and the four modernizations."

(Li Ruifan), responsible person of the China Youth Federation, said: "Whether or not we can have good social order for a long time has a direct bearing on the destiny of the state and nation and on the future and personal interests of the young people. Young people must treasure their youth, study hard, work industriously and become the promoters of stability and unity."

#### BEIJING CHURCH HOLDS CHRISTMAS SERVICE

OW241526 Beijing XINHUA in English 1506 GMT 24 Dec 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, December 24 (XINHUA)--Beijing's Protestant Church in the eastern part of the city resounded with the singing and music of Christmas carols this evening at a Christmas Eve service attended by more than 200 Chinese and foreign Christians. The service lasted more than an hour. Early tomorrow morning, the church will hold a communion service, followed by the regular Christmas service. Before and after this evening's service, the Christians exchanged festival greetings in front of two Christmas trees twinkling with clour lights.

XINHUA learned that the newly-consecrated Bishop Michael Fu Tieshan will preside at midnight mass in the city's southern Catholic cathedral.

#### NEI MONGGOL PUBLIC SECURITY CONFERENCE.

SK220756 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 Gmt 18 Dec 79 SK

[Excerpts] According to our sources, a recent regional conference on urban public order conducted an extensive and penetrating study and discussion on some problems in public order which currently emerged in some towns and cities of our region. The conference called on all departments concerned to work in close coordination, strengthen the socialist legal system, adopt practical and feasible measures to speedily rectify public order and consolidate and develop the excellent situation of stability and unity.

Participating comrades held: Since the smashing of the gang of four, the public order in region has been generally good. However, criminal activities have recently increased in some towns and cities of our region, especially in Wuhai and Baotou Municipalities. This seriously harms the masses' security and interferes with the four modernizations. The masses strongly urge the party and the government to adopt effective measures to deal strict blows at criminal activities and swiftly improve social security and public order in order to insure the security of their lives and property and the smooth progress of the four modernizations.

The conference called on trade unions, CYL committees and women's federations to actively coordinate with schools, plants, neighborhoods and families to do a good job in educating youngsters and staff and workers, especially in educating and assisting those who have broken the law.

Attending the conference were responsible comrades of the regional party, government and army organizations including Wang Duo, Yun Shiyong, Shen Xinfu, (Gao Zengpei), (Zhang Rugang) and (Wang Liangti), the president of the regional higher people's court Li Wenjing, and chief procurator of the regional people's procuratorate (Hand Shixini).

I. 26 Dec 79

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
NORTHEAST REGION

S 1

YANG YICHEN ATTENDS HEILONGJIANG CPPCC COMMITTEE OPENING

OW201451 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Dec 79 OW

[Excerpts] The second session of the Fourth Heilongjiang Provincial CPPCC Committee was formally opened at the Friendship Palace of Harbin Municipality on the afternoon of 19 December. Attending the meeting were Yang Yichen, first secretary of the provincial party committee and chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee; Li Lian, Chen Lei, Li Jianbai and Zhao Dezun, secretaries of the provincial party committee; Wang Yilun, secretary of the provincial party committee and vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee; Chen Jianfei, secretary of the provincial party committee; (Wang Yao), Xie Yunqing and (Gao Mu), Standing Committee members of the provincial party committee; Zhang Ruilin, Wang Minggui, Tang Liandi, Wang Zhaozhi and Guo Shouchang, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee; and Wang Jing, Secretary General of the provincial CPPCC committee.

The second session of the Fourth Heilongjiang Provincial CPPCC Committee is being held at an important historical juncture when the focus of the whole country's work is being shifted to socialist modernization. Five hundred and twenty-three members attended today's meeting, including the 163 new members.

An opening speech was made by Wang Yilun, secretary of the provincial party committee and vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee. A report on the work of the Standing Committee of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee was made by Zhang Ruilin, director of the united front work department under the provincial party committee and vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee.

In his report, Vice Chairman Zhang Ruilin listed the major achievements made by the Standing Committee over the past 2 years. Since the conclusion of the first session of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee, the Standing Committee has called a series of seven meetings to convey and study the guidelines adopted by several important meetings of the central authorities and the Heilongjiang provincial party committee. The Standing Committee has also called a series of special meetings to discuss in a democratic way some of the major issues concerning the state. Some 150 proposals regarding the work of the party and the government were submitted at the special meetings. The Standing Committee has established seven work groups in charge of science, technology and other fields, and organized some committee members and patriotic personages to study theories and policies on current events or to visit other localities to carry out propaganda work.

Vice Chairman Zhang Ruilin said: In order to consolidate and strengthen the revolutionary and patriotic united front and fulfill the twofold task of achieving the four modernizations and the reunification of the motherland, the provincial CPPCC committee should give fuller play to the role of the people of all nationalities and of every democratic party, every patriotic personage from every walk of life and every committee member in achieving socialist modernization, and encourage as well as assist them to make still greater contributions to promoting the people's political life, achieving the four modernizations and fulfilling the great cause of reunification of the motherland.

Vice Chairman Zhang Ruilin pointed out: In order to fully implement the various policies laid down by the central authorities, to keep the departments concerned informed on the current situation and to render still greater support to the modernization drive, every work group under the provincial CPPCC committee should, in its respective activities, adhere to the four fundamental principles, thoroughly implement the policy of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend, and resolutely uphold the "principle of the three nots"--not seizing on other's faults, not putting labels on people and not using the big stick.

I. 26 Dec 79

S 2

PRC  
NORTHEAST REGION

Meanwhile, strenuous efforts should be made to carry out the work regarding compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao and the masses of Chinese people residing abroad, and to positively expand the patriotic united front.

Comrade Zhang Ruilin emphasized: The task of the People's Political Consultative Conference in the new historical period is glorious but arduous, and the future is very bright. We must continue to carry out and further promote the activities of the People's Political Consultative Conference, and play an even more important role in promoting the people's political life and the struggle to achieve the four modernizations.

The agenda and schedule of the second session were approved at a preparatory meeting held in the morning. The preparatory meeting also approved namelists of candidates for the Presidium, for secretary general of the Presidium and for the bills committee.

#### Wang Yilun Speech

OW201453 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Dec 79 OW

[Report on opening speech by Wang Yilun, secretary of the Heilongjiang Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee]

[Excerpts] Comrade Wang Yilun said: In the new historical period, to achieve a successful shift of the focus of work of the whole party, the focus of work of the united front must be shifted with resolve and in good time to the task of serving the four modernizations and of returning Taiwan to the motherland to accomplish the country's reunification. One fundamental task of the united front in the new period is to correctly handle the contradictions among the people. This task should be of overriding importance for the united front in the new period.

After reviewing the situation of the united front in our province and praising the spirit of patriotism and dedication to the four modernizations displayed by the people in all circles in the province as masters of the country, Comrade Wang Yilun pointed out: In order to realize the four modernizations, the CPPCC should do its utmost to safeguard and develop the lively political situation of stability and unity which has emerged. This is the basic condition for the realization of the four modernizations. We must not be confused by the few people in society who are now flaunting the banner of democracy to oppose the four fundamental principles, or by erroneous trends of thought. We must firmly uphold the socialist road, the dictatorship of the proletariat, the Communist Party's leadership and Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, and wage resolute struggle against all tendencies, ultraleftist or rightist, that deviate from these four basic principles.

The CPPCC should carry forward its fine tradition of self-education and self-reform in continuing ideological remolding according to the formula of unity-criticism-unity and in raising its consciousness. It should constantly strengthen unity and make new progress in the common task of serving the realization of the four modernizations and the reunification of the motherland.

In the new historical period the democratic parties and the federation of industrialists and businessmen still have an important role to play, a role which cannot be neglected. The CPPCC should help the democratic parties and the federation of industrialists and businessmen to make new and greater contributions in consolidating and developing the political situation of stability and unity, promoting socialist modernization, giving play to democracy, strengthening the legal system, carrying out self-education and bringing about the reunification of the country.

Comrade Wang Yilun said: Among members of the CPPCC, the democratic parties and mass organizations and among people in contact with them, there are many activists. Many of them are experts in their respective fields. They all form an indispensable force for the four modernizations. Former Kuomintang military and political personnel and other patriotic personages should also make useful contributions to the four modernizations and the reunification of the country.

#### YANG YICHEN ATTENDS HEILONGJIANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING

OW220933 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Dec 79 OW

[Text] A preparatory meeting for the second session of the Fifth Heilongjiang Provincial People's Congress was held this morning at the provincial exhibition hall theater. The preparatory meeting unanimously adopted the agenda of the session. Items on the agenda include: Listen to and examine the work report by Vice Chairman Chen Lei on behalf of the provincial revolutionary committee; examine and approve a report by Vice Chairman Chen Jiangfei on behalf of the provincial revolutionary committee on the implementation of the 1978 final accounts and the 1979 budget; examine a work report of the provincial higher people's court; examine a work report of the provincial people's procuratorate; elect the chairman, vice chairmen and members of the Standing Committee of the Fifth Heilongjiang Provincial People's Congress; elect the governor and vice governors of the Heilongjiang Provincial People's Government; elect the president of the Heilongjiang Provincial Higher People's Court and presidents of the intermediate people's courts; elect chief procurator of the Heilongjiang Provincial People's Procuratorate and chief procurators of the branch procuratorates; and elect additional deputies to the Fifth National People's Congress.

Chairman Yang Yichen presided over and spoke at the preparatory meeting. He said: The main task of the current session of the provincial people's congress is to study and implement in depth the guidelines of the 3d and 4th plenary sessions of the party's 11th Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th NPC, examine and sum up the work done in the province since the first session of the current provincial people's congress was held [in December 1977], discuss and lay down the work and tasks for the next 2 years, and mobilize the people of the whole province to work with one heart and one mind and fight the first battle well for the four modernizations.

The preparatory meeting elected a Presidium for the second session of the Fifth Heilongjiang Provincial People's Congress and its secretary general. The Presidium is composed of 96 members. (Wang Guangwei) was elected the secretary general of the Presidium. It approved a namelist of the chairman, vice chairmen and members of the credentials committee of the second session of the Fifth Heilongjiang Provincial People's Congress. (Gao Lu) is the chairman of the committee. It approved a namelist of the chairman, vice chairmen and members of the budget and final accounts committee. Xie Yunqing is the chairman of the committee. It also approved a namelist of the chairman, vice chairmen and members of the committee for examining motions. (Liu Jian) is the chairman of that committee.

After the conclusion of the preparatory meeting, the Presidium held its first meeting and elected its standing chairmen. The standing chairmen are: Tang Yichen, Li Lian, Chen Lei, Zhao Dezun, Wang Yilun, (Li Wei), Zhang Ruilin, (Liu Jian), Liu Huixian, Wang Sumin, Wang Zhaozhi, Wu Cheng, Sun Ziyuan, (Du Boping) and (Bai Qing). The Presidium meeting also approved the agenda of the session and decided on the deputy secretaries general of the session.

The following is the namelist of the Presidium of the second session of the Fifth Heilongjiang Provincial People's Congress.

I. 26 Dec 79

S 4

PRC

NORTHEAST REGION

The Presidium is composed of 96 members, listed in the order of the number of strokes of their surnames:

(Wei Xilin), (Ma Hongchang), Wang Yilun, (Wang Yi), (Wang Xinian), (Wang Lixiang), (Wang Zhi), female (Wang Guangwei), Wang Jinzi, (Wang Jinrong), (Wang Zhao), (Wang Zhongzhi), (Wang Jinran), Wang Weizhi, (Wang Fei), (Wang Luping), (Wang Zhaozhi), (Wang Chaoli), Wen Minsheng, (Liu Shikong), Liu Huixian, (Liu Xian), (Xu Ging), (Gu Xianfeng), (Hou Qing), (Hu Zemin), (Hao Zhu), (Ren Yuxiang), Ruan Yongsheng, (Xu Zhiyun), (Su Guangru), Sun Ziyuan, (Sun Maosong), (Sun Haoling), (Du Boping), (Du Xianzhong), Li Lian, (Li Qingpan), (Li Changrong), female (Li Zaizhen), (Li Kangxie), Li Jianbai, (Li Yan), (He Jinrong), (He Qiuyun) female Yang Yichen, (Yang Ruozhen), (Xiao Yizhou), (Xiao Buqiang), Wu Cheng, (Wu Lingtao) (female), Zhang Shijun, (Zhang Lishu), (Zhang Quiyun), (Zhang Jizeng), Chen Yuanzhi, Chen Jianfei, (Chen Jinsheng), Chen Liemin, Chen Lei, (Yuan Zemin), (Lin Pan), female (Jin Shuangyi), (Jin Lanbai), Zhou Zhanao, (Bai Qing), female (Meng Dexui), (Zhao Yuncheng), (Zhao Yuncui), Zhao Xingyuan, (Zhao Xingshun), Zhao Dezun, (Hou Shu), Hou Jie, (Mang Ta), (Jiang Ruishan), (Nan Jingyuan), (Le Wei), (Gao Zhongshan), (Gao Lu), Guo Shouchang, (Guo Zhu), (Xu Da) female (Xu Jian), (He Wen), (Tan Zhaozhong), (Huang Zizhong), (Gu Tiemei) female (Cao Mei), Tang Liandi, (Fu Shiyang), (Fu Xianzhi) female Xie Yunqing, (Dong Jianru), (Dai Fangxia) and Lu Guang. Secretary general: (Wang Guangwei).

Nameslist of the chairman, vice chairmen and members of the credentials committee of the second session of the Fifth Heilongjiang Provincial People's Congress: Chairman: (Gao Lu). Vice Chairmen: Wu Cheng, Wang Zhaozhi, and (Wang Fei). Members, in the order of the number of strokes of their surnames: Shi Qing, (Liu Xinfu), (Liu Jingyu), (Sun Haoliang), (Wu Lingtao), female (Du Dianwu), (Zhou Ying), female Zhou Zhanao, (Zhao Yuncheng), (Zhao Xingjian) and (Fei Liqui).

Nameslist of the chairman, vice chairmen and members of the budget and final accounts committee of the second session of the Fifth Heilongjiang Provincial People's Congress: Chairman: Xie Yunqing. Vice chairmen: (Li Wei), Guo Shouchang and (Wang Guozhen). Members, in the order of the number of strokes of their surnames: (Wang Jinquan), (Liu Zuji), (Ge Toulun), (Hu Lili), female (Li Youlin), (Chen Dezhi), (He Binglian), (Shen Dianfu), (Gong Benjan), (Xu Li), (Zhang Lin), (Song Xianzhu), female and (Huo Fangxia).

Nameslist of the chairman, vice chairmen and members of the committee for examining motions of the second session of the Fifth Heilongjiang Provincial People's Congress: Chairman: (Liu Jian). Vice Chairmen: (Wang Xilin), Wang Jinling and (Xu Zhaomei). Members in the order of the number of strokes of their surnames: (Wang Huacheng), (Wang Lixiang), (Liu Mengshu), (Liu Min), female (Su Guanglin), (He Binglun), (Ji Qing), (Hong Baoyuan), (Xu Weizhi), (Gao Jeushen), (Sa Yier), (Xie Bingxian) and (Ma Xintian).

#### YANG YICHEN ATTENDS CONSULTATION CONFERENCE

SK230724 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 22 Dec 79 SK

[Excerpts] According to our reporters, yesterday afternoon the Heilongjiang provincial party committee invited responsible persons of various democratic parties and mass organizations, non-party persons and personages from all walks of life to a democratic consultation conference on the topic of the election of the chairman, vice chairmen and members of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, the governor and deputy governors of the province, presidents of the provincial higher and intermediate people's courts, chief procurator of the provincial procuratorate and chiefs of the branch procuratorates, chairman, vice chairmen and additional permanent members of provincial CPPCC committee and the by-election for the people's deputies to the Fifth National People's Congress.

I. 26 Dec 79

S 5

PRC

NORTHEAST REGION

Present at the conference were Yang Yichen, first secretary of the provincial party committee; Li Lian, Chen Lei and Wang Yilun, secretaries of the provincial party committee; (Gao Lu), Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee; and Zhang Ruilin, director of the united front work department of the provincial party committee.

Yang Yichen, first secretary of the provincial party committee, presided over the conference. Li Lian, secretary of the provincial party committee, gave a report on the list of candidates. He said: following the second session of the Fifth National People's Congress, the Heilongjiang provincial party committee, in accordance with the guideline instructions of the party Central Committee and in line with the principle of serving the four modernizations, has time and again solicited opinions from all parties concerned and held repeated deliberations on the candidates for the leading bodies of the three organizations--the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government and the provincial CPPCC committee. Now we present to you a tentative program for discussion. We will then submit it to the second session of the fifth provincial people's congress and the second session of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee.

Conference participants from all parties spoke. In their speeches they unanimously expressed that the provincial party committee had fully reflected the spirit of democratic consultation by holding this conference. This conference will be of great significance in developing the revolutionary and patriotic united front, in strengthening the unity inside and outside the party as well as in our concerted efforts to achieve the four modernizations.

Conference participants unanimously endorsed the namelist submitted by the provincial party committee. They agreed that the namelist will be submitted to the two sessions as candidates jointly nominated by the Communist Party committee, democratic parties and mass organizations as well as non-party persons.

#### LI DESHENG VISITS ENDEMIC DISEASE AREAS IN LIAONING

SK220736 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Dec 79 SK

[Excerpts] According to our sources, Li Desheng, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, commander of the Shenyang PLA units and the leader of the group leading the work of preventing and curing endemic diseases in the northern areas under the CCP Central Committee, recently made a special trip to six communes in Sifeng, Qingyuan, Xinjia and Fushun counties to visit endemic disease patients. He also held forums attended by the people, scientific disease prevention and treatment work.

Comrade Li Desheng was very pleased to see that every family in (Shaoliugou) brigade of (Wandianzi) commune in Qingyuan County, an area heavily afflicted by the Daschin-Beck disease, has tap water to drink. Holding the hands of a cadre of the brigade, he said: "You are a secretary, and you have brought benefit to the people. The people trust you so you should do work for them without fail." He also praised the comrades of the Keshan disease prevention and curing institute in (Hada) commune of Sushun County. He believed that their methods are good and they have embodied the concern of the state and worked for the benefit of the people.

Comrade Li Desheng called on CCP Committees at all levels to strengthen their leadership over endemic disease prevention and treatment work. He also urged leading comrades to visit the grassroots levels and help them solve some practical problems. He passed on the regards of the CCP Central Committee and Chairman Hua to the disease-afflicted areas.

I. 26 Dec 79 PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
NORTHWEST REGION

T1

SHAANXI REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE MEETING CONCLUDES 20 DEC

HK220327 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Dec 79 HK

[Summary] The fourth plenary session of the Shaanxi Provincial Revolutionary Committee concluded on 20 December. It decided to convene the second session of the fifth provincial people's congress in Xian on 23 December. Provincial revolutionary committee Chairman Yu Mingtao presided at the meeting. The meeting approved the reports to be presented to the congress session and the agenda for the session.

SHAANXI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS PREPARATORY MEETING

HK230818 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Dec 79 HK

[Summary] A preparatory meeting for the second session of the Fifth Shaanxi Provincial People's Congress was held in Xian on 22 December. The meeting arranged the agenda and other items connected with the session. Provincial revolutionary committee Chairman Yu Mingtao presided at the meeting. The meeting elected the 103-member Presidium of the session, with (Song Youtian) as secretary general.

After the meeting the Presidium held its first meeting, which appointed the following executive chairmen for the people's congress session: Ma Wenrui, Yu Mingtao, Li Erzong, Jiang Yi, Zhang Ze, Yan Kelun, Chen Yuanfang, Lu Jianren, Hu Bingyun, Hui Shigong, Xie Huaide, He Chenghua, Shi Yizhi, (Zhang Yishi), (Liu Geng), Lin Yinru, Sun Zuobin and (Ren Zeming).

SHAANXI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION OPENS 23 DEC

HK250257 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Dec 79 HK

[Summary] The second session of the Fifth Shaanxi Provincial People's Congress opened in Xian on 23 December, attended by 1,030 delegates. Comrade Ma Wenrui, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, declared the session open and delivered the opening speech.

Comrade Yu Mingtao, chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, delivered the government work report. "Chairman Yu Mingtao's report was in four parts: 1) two years of victorious advance; 2) seriously do well in readjusting the national economy and launch in depth the movement to increase production and practice economy; 3) strengthen socialist democracy and the legal system and insure the smooth progress of the four modernizations; and 4) continue to correct the ideological line and strengthen the building of the administrative organs at all levels."

The first part of the report cited numerous facts to show the fine situation which has developed in the province since the 1st session of the 5th provincial people's congress in December 1977 and especially since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee. Yu Mingtao then stressed: "We must fully cherish this fine situation, which was not easily gained, attach full importance to and seriously solve the existing problems and unite the people of the whole province to work in concert and boldly advance towards the vast target of the four modernizations."

The second part of the report stressed the importance of promoting production and developing the economy. Yu Mingtao said: "All our work must revolve around, conform to and be subordinate to the central task--building the four modernizations--and serve it. We must further emancipate our minds, heighten our understanding, do a thoroughly good job of readjusting, restructuring, rectifying and improving the national economy and concentrate forces to fight well the first campaign in the four modernizations."

I. 26 Dec 79

T 2

PRC

NORTHWEST REGION

We must truly regard economic work as the overriding central task. We must concentrate efforts to make a success of the following tasks: 1) put agricultural development in the primary position in the national economy and concentrate efforts on promoting agriculture; 2) do well in readjusting agriculture and speed up the development of the light and textile industries; 3) resolutely shorten capital construction and strive to improve the efficient use of investment; 4) do a good job of finance and trade work to serve the four modernizations; 5) continue to implement the party's policy on intellectuals and continue to develop science, education, culture, and public health; 6) gradually improve the people's living standards on the basis of developing production. At present, the rural areas must work hard to fight drought and get a good grasp on tending the over-winter wheat, rapeseed and other crops. It is necessary to do well in distribution work, seriously implement the principle of taking simultaneous account of the interests of the state, the collective and the individual and eliminate egalitarianism. In the urban areas, it is necessary to do well in assessing the upgrading and wage readjustment of the workers and continue to get a good grasp of building workers' housing. We must open up more avenues and actively develop collective ownership enterprises."

Yu Mingtao said in the third part of the report: "Strengthening socialist democracy and perfecting the socialist legal system is an important guarantee for maintaining the political situation of stability and unity and carrying out the building of the four modernizations."

He pointed out in the fourth part of the report: "Under the leadership of the party committees at all levels, we must strengthen the building of the government organs at all levels in ideology, organization and work style."

#### MA WENRUI ATTENDS OPENING OF SHAANXI CPPCC SESSION

HK230826 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Dec 79 HK

[Summary] The second plenary session of the Fourth Shaanxi Provincial CPPCC Committee opened in Xian on 22 December. The opening ceremony was attended by Ma Wenrui, Yu Mingtao, Li Erzong, Zhang Ze, Yan Kelun, Lu Jianren, Hu Bingyun, Xie Huaide, (Cai Changyuan), He Chenghua, (Huang Zhi), Chang Lifu, (Yang Wencai), Shi Yizhi, (Liu Geng) and Sun Zuobin, Responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, together with responsible comrades of the provincial CPPCC Committee. Li Erzong gave the opening speech.

Li Shouzhi, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, delivered a work report, in which he reviewed the work carried out by the CPPCC since the previous session in 1977. He continued: "We must continue to further strengthen democratic consultation and bring into full play the positive role of people of all nationalities, democratic parties, the federation of industry and commerce, and patriotic people of all circles in the province in socialist construction. We must organize the study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and the study of politics, and further unfold work concerning the Taiwan compatriots, Hong Kong and Macao compatriots, and Overseas Chinese living abroad, to continuously develop the revolutionary patriotic united front." It is also necessary to do well in compiling and publishing literary and historical material, and revive academic exchanges.

#### WANG FENG ADDRESSES XINJIANG FARM CONFERENCE

OW242203 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 23 Dec 79 OW

[Text] XINJIANG RIBAO reports that the Xinjiang Autonomous Regional State Farms and Land Reclamation General Administration Bureau recently held a work conference to sum up the 1979 work of the department and make arrangements for implementation of the 1980 tasks. Comrade Wang Feng addressed the conference.

The conference pointed out: Before the Great Cultural Revolution, the former production and construction corps made great contributions to the defense and construction of Xinjiang. Later on, the state farms and land reclamation work in Xinjiang was seriously sabotaged due to interference by the ultraleftist line pushed by Lin Biao and the gang of four. Since the smashing of the gang of four, state farms and land reclamation work has undergone tremendous changes and entered a new period of restoration and development. The situation is becoming better and better.

In 1979, the state farms and land reclamation department has done a fairly good job in completing its tasks in agriculture, livestock breeding, industry, communications and finance. Total outputs of grain, oil-bearing crops, livestock and beets this year are at all-time highs and financial deficits have decreased. In this department, there are a number of advanced units which have turned deficits into profits and are steadily increasing production. They have provided some good experience in bringing about a great development of the state farms and land reclamation work.

The conference held: Xinjiang has made remarkable progress in its state farms and land reclamation work, but the development is not fast enough. As the state farms and land reclamation department in Xinjiang is still incurring deficits, its situation is not as good as the national status of state farms and land reclamation on the whole, and it is far from able to meet the demands of the four modernizations. In order to turn deficits into profits and quickly improve its backward situation, the state farms and land reclamation department must continue to implement the economic readjustment policy, seriously correct the disproportion between agriculture and industry within the department and make a fairly big stride forward in production in all fields in 1980.

The conference studied relevant matters and then set future goals of all-round development of agriculture, forestry, livestock breeding, industry and sideline production. The conference demanded great efforts to increase production, practice economy and raise per-unit yield of agricultural crops so there will be greater increases in the yields of grain and cotton and beets next year. It also demanded that while wages, extra allowances for heat and living expenses, home leave and labor insurance expenses have increased, efforts should be made to continue to reduce deficits and deficits should at least be lower than those incurred in 1979.

The conference called on the cadres and workers on the state farms and land reclamation front to strive to accomplish such a glorious yet arduous tasks.

#### WANG FENG SPEAKS TO XINJIANG SCIENTISTS

OW221003 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 21 Dec 79 OW

[Excerpts] According to XINJIANG RIBAO, on 18 December the regional party committee invited some noted scientific and technological personages to a tea party at Urumqi's guesthouse. Wang Feng and other leading comrades happily gathered together with 130 or so noted personages of the Uyghur, Han, Kazakh and Uzbek nationalities in the scientific and technological circles to greet the new year and extensively exchange experiences on accelerating Xinjiang's four modernizations.

Following the shift in work focus, the regional party committee has corrected the unjust, fake and erroneous cases of some intellectuals, and helped them solve the problems of being unable to use what they learned and of living separately from their spouses. Their opinions have frequently been solicited in deciding some major issues.

As the party began, Comrade Wang Feng, on behalf of the regional party committee, first extended best regards to the scientific and technological workers who have worked hard and made great contributions on all fronts, and sincerely urged them to offer their opinions and suggestions on how to speed up Xinjiang's four modernizations.

Thanks to the policy of regarding the intellectuals as the party's valuable assets and the working class' comrades-in-arms, those who were invited to attend the reception said what they wanted to say without fear. They commented on the situation in their special fields both from theoretical and practical points of view, reported on the situation of related fields at home and abroad, and put forward their opinions and suggestions with regard to the problems of Xinjiang's modernizations. At the same time, they also sharply criticized shortcomings in various fields and put forward improvement measures and their demands.

Comrades Wang Feng and Zhou Renshan and other leading comrades listened attentively and wrote down these opinions. Comrade Wang Feng also candidly expressed his view on some problems and discussed them with the experts.

When the tea reception concluded, Comrade Wang Feng spoke again. He said that the opinions and suggestions put forward at the meeting would be earnestly studied and adopted in a positive manner, that the regional party committee was already aware of some problems and was solving them or about to solve them, but that because of existing difficulties and obstructions, those problems can only be solved step by step and cannot be completely solved overnight. He hoped that everybody could understand this. He also said that similar receptions would continue to be held in the future. He added that, in addition to meetings of general purposes, special meetings will be held more often in the future to listen to more opinions.

Also attending the tea reception were Ismail Amat, Tomur Dawamat, Song Zhihe, (Huang Luobin), (Kang Lihe), (Li Guang), Bai Chengming and others.

#### WANG FENG COMMENDS OUTSTANDING DRIVERS IN XINJIANG

OW252030 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 25 Dec 79 OW

[Summary] In Xinjiang Autonomous Region, there are 251 drivers who have driven motor vehicles more than 1 million kilometers without accident. On 23 December, the Xinjiang Autonomous Regional People's Government held a meeting to award these drivers certificates, medals and cash prizes in the amount of 500, 400 or 300 yuan. "Present at the meeting were responsible comrades of party and government organizations in Xinjiang, including Wang Feng, Song Zhihe, Tomur Dawamat, (Huang Luobin) and Bai Chengming." On behalf of the Xinjiang Autonomous Regional People's Government, Comrade (Huang Luobin) extended warm greetings to the commended drivers.

#### BRIEFS

QINGHAI PLANNED PARENTHOOD--(Changxi District) in Xining Municipality, Qinghai, has achieved good results in planned parenthood this year. By the end of October 1979, the population growth rate in the district had dropped to 0.642 percent. [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Dec 79 OW]

XINJIANG HARVESTS--According to a XINJIANG RIBAO report, 168 agricultural and livestock farms under Xinjiang's farm and land reclamation department harvested 1.8 billion jin of grain this year, an increase to 10 percent over last year. The increases recorded for cotton, oil-bearing crops, meat and sugarbeets are 15, 3, 14, and 91 percent, respectively. [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 18 Dec 79 OW]

GUANGDONG'S XI ZHONGXUN ON PREVENTING ILLEGAL EMIGRATION

HK201141 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 19 Dec 79 p 1 HK

[Excerpt] Chairman of the Guangdong Provincial Revolutionary Committee Xi Zhongxun spoke on the issue of preventing illegal emigration when he attended the Hong Kong-Macao group discussion of the provincial people's congress on the afternoon of 18 December. He said: If we do not solve this problem, there will be no peace in Hong Kong or in Guangdong. The Guangdong border defense department has recently sent more speedboats to step up patrols and will adopt strict measures in the future to deal with illegal emigrants in accordance with the law. The provincial revolutionary committee recently laid down regulations on dealing with illegal emigrants which were submitted for discussion and approval at the people's congress and were then promulgated as decrees.

The Hong Kong-Macao delegates pledged support to Chairman Xi Zhongxun's views. The delegates also pointed out: Illegal immigration cliques have been operating in Hong Kong for some time; they assisted illegal immigrants and reap huge profits. This is a known fact. Recently a speedboat from Hong Kong used in smuggling was detained by mainland authorities. We hope that the Hong Kong authorities cooperate by carrying out a thorough investigation of it.

Chairman Xi Zhongxun next spoke on the issue of establishing special zones in Guangdong. He mentioned that some problems exist in carrying out the processing of imported materials and compensation trade and repeatedly asked for opinions from the delegates. The Hong Kong-Macao delegates enthusiastically aired their views and put forward criticisms and suggestions on the problem of slow transportation which hampers the development of foreign trade, processing of imported materials and other businesses.

Xi Zhongxun also hoped that the delegates would put forward their views on the government work report. He said: This report can be revised or completely rewritten.

Shenzhen Court Sentences Three

HK211325 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 21 Dec 79 p 1 HK

["Special Report From Guangzhou"--date not given]

[Excerpt] The Shenzhen municipal judicial organ held a 10,000-man rally in the Shenzhen municipal people's square on 17 December. In accordance with the law and the "regulations regarding the handling of individuals stealing into a foreign country" adopted at the second plenary session of the Guangdong Provincial Revolutionary Committee, the rally publicly pronounced judgments on and handled a group of leading elements in stealing into a foreign country or giving assistance to individuals stealing into a foreign country.

Criminals Xiao Lingguang, Li Guomin and Li Rongxian (from Da Peng commune in Shenzhen Municipality) sneaked into China from Hong Kong and Macao to carry out activities of assisting individuals to steal into a foreign country. They engineered several activities to assist individuals to steal into Hong Kong this October. On 7 November, Xiao Lingguang and others used a speedboat to sneak into China's sea area. After all those who were attempting to steal into a foreign country went aboard and the speedboat was trying to flee China's sea area, our public security organ discovered and stopped the speedboat in a timely manner. The activities of assisting individuals to steal into a foreign country as carried out by Xiao Lingguang, Li Guomin and Li Rongxian have seriously disrupted our frontier public security order. Xiao Lingguang has been sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment, Li Guomin has been sentenced to 8 years' imprisonment and Li Rongxian has been sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment.

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